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WHEN the Genevese philosopher, the accurate and laborious De Saussure, published his delightful volumes, now some sixty years ago, but few comparatively could hope to verify the accuracy of detail of the natural historian of the Alps. But times have changed since then, and with increased facility for travel has come increased knowledge respecting some portions of the subject-matter of his investigations.

No phenomena, perhaps, in connection with the labours of De Saussure, have been more thoroughly investigated than those of the great glacier formations of the Alps. And this may well be, for the system is the most gigantic in Europe; and Mont Blanc is, as literally as poetically, "the parent of perpetual streams." The interest of the subject, however, far transcends the Alpine sphere. In our own country even, the study of the occasionally-grooved surface of the rocks (*roches moutonnées*), the deposition of moraines, and the odd resting-places of huge water-worn blocks or boulders, at times clay clad, and of the most diverse weight, may enable the educated intellect to pierce through the dim vista of the past, and to descry the traces of a time when ours was a colder clime; and when, perchance, the rocks were for ages clothed in snow, with glaciers in their train, advancing with varying stride, and productive of the changes named. At least such is the hypothesis proposed, explanatory of such phenomena, by the distinguished naturalist Agassiz, in his "Etudes des Glaciers."

Modern English literature has been enriched by many other most valuable works, more or less bearing upon the subject of glaciers. The well-known "Travels" of Professor Forbes have long since become classical. The papers of Mr. Hopkins are of great scientific value, and the publications of the Alpine Club abound in interesting detail. The latest work, however, *ex professo*, on the glaciers of the Alps, is by Professor Tyndall. Thoroughly in earnest with his subject, and beyond dispute a master in it, his volume must needs be a valuable addition to a department of natural science which has still some chasms to be bridged over. It has the merit of leading the reader by easy and graduated steps of physical science to clearer views into the mechanism of glacier action. The scientific portion of his work discusses the preliminary subjects of light and heat, conducted, radiant, and obscure, together with the phenomena of diffraction and interference. And thus is shown the influence of these great forces of nature upon certain parts of the subject, more particularly upon the fact of the greater coldness of the higher regions of the air. Solar rays pass through these regions in great measure without sensible elevation of their temperature; and the earth's radiated heat, in consequence of its interruption by the lower strata, is to them prevented from becoming a source of warmth; so that, in every sense, to the higher regions, the air acts the part of a non-conductor of heat. It is next shown what results follow such arrangement with regard to the origin of glaciers. In warm or temperate regions the clouds, formed

in the lower strata of the atmosphere, discharge themselves as rain; while those formed in the higher regions discharge themselves upon the mountains as snow. A precise line of demarcation, the technically designated snow-line, is the indicator of this changed condition, in respect of physical character, between clouds bursting in the higher or lower regions of the air. "Or, the snow-line may more commonly mean the line along which the quantity of snow which falls annually is melted, and no more." Now, in the natural order of things, if, under such arrangements, no safety-valve were found, enormous masses of ice and snow would gradually accumulate—"Ossa heaped on Pelion" until the capped peaks had fairly become top-heavy. But, two natural processes are at work to rid the labouring mountains of their load: one, operating periodically, and on a smaller scale, though terrible enough at times—the snow-slip, producing in its descent the phenomena of the avalanche. The other, acting on by far the larger scale as an outlet for the snow—the glacier. This latter constitutes, as it were, the mid-link of an ever-revolving mountain chain. Formed and fed by snows compressed to ice above, it forms and sends the streams below, thus, cloud-like, returning to earth as water what was received by the circumambient air as vapour.

It is very well known that the entire body of the glacier moves. The estimate of motion, rude at first, has now attained entire precision. More than this, the additional knowledge is ours, that this surface motion is complex—that is, the motion of the central portion is the quicker. Without re-opening the question of priority of the discovery of this latter fact, we may fairly assign to it a high place in the scientific scale. With regard to the glacier motion, our author, in possession of all the facts accumulated by his predecessors, has re-examined the matter for himself. The far-famed "Mer de Glace" was selected as the locality for experiment. And, as is now the custom with experimental philosophers, the theodolite was brought into requisition, to estimate the exact amount of motion. The results furnished by this invaluable instrument have given a precision to our knowledge neither known before, nor indeed scarcely attainable. Having been taught, then, that there are two appreciable downward surface movements—first, the movement "en masse," and then the quicker motion of the central as compared with the lateral portions of the glacier, there yet remains a third distinctive kind of motion. This has relation to the difference now found to exist between the superior and inferior strata of the mass. The sharp-sighted Rendu appears first to have advanced the opinion that it was a fair hypothetical inference, from the preceding data, that the lower surface of the glacier should evince retarded motion, in consequence of the friction to which such surface in contact with the rock is necessarily submitted. This happy suggestion has received experimental proof at the hands of Professors Forbes and Martins. Professor Tyndall has also addressed himself to the determination of this question, and has not only given accurate tables of the mean rate of motion, but has discovered the *locus of the point of maximum motion*.

No sooner was the locomotion of the glacier shown, than the mind instinctively busied itself in searching for some cause adequate to set in motion such gigantic machinery. The hypothesis, originally broached by Scheuchzer, and defended with such consummate skill by Charpentier, was based upon the known expansive power of water while undergoing conversion into ice. The glacier was assumed to be a

magazine capable of containing an indefinite amount of water, and that such conversion developed the motive power to force the glacier onward. Subsequent experiment, however, has demonstrated the untenability of the so-called dilatation theory, by showing that the mean temperature of the actual mass composing the glacier is 32 degrees Fahrenheit, so that no surplus cold exists to freeze the water therein contained. De Saussure upheld the sliding theory, which assumes that almost every glacier reposes upon an inclined bed, and, moreover, that currents of water flow between the ice and the bed which supports it. This layer of water prevents the action of cohesive attraction between the opposed solid surfaces. The vast body, consequently, gradually slides as if down an inclined plane to the valleys below.

Professor Tyndall admits this theory to some extent to be true, and refers to our own rocks in confirmation of it. He also considers that the opinion of De Saussure has hardly been fairly represented when he is made to say that a glacier was to be considered as a "perfectly rigid body." We must entreat the reader's pardon for the iterated assertion that the glacier is a moving body with a double surface movement, as also that there are, as it were, different currents, viz., an upper and an under. Moreover, that "its point of swiftest motion changes, shifting from one side of the centre to the other," like the water-flow, in harmony with the changeful flexures of the valley. The glacier, again, contracts within the narrow gorge, to re-expand on passing unconfined beyond. In all such particulars, the glacier resembles the river in which it eventually terminates, and whose "playful windings" it so faithfully imitates. This analogy was first traced by the acute Rendu, Bishop of Annecy, from observation of the Mer de Glace. And, accepting its correctness, the question has been asked of science, to what physical peculiarity is such mobility or plasticity of the ice-mass due? Perhaps the final answer has not yet been given. Professor Forbes would say, "The glacier is an imperfect fluid, or viscous body, urged down slopes of a certain inclination by mutual pressure of its parts;" and hence the "Viscous Theory." It is true, beyond doubt, that the change of form the glacier undergoes from pressure gives colouring to such a view; but Professor Tyndall has adduced arguments to show that the theory of viscosity fails to explain certain phenomena. Take, for example, the crevasses on the brow of the Mer de Glace. Here evidence of breakage appeals most forcibly to our senses. This fact leads to the further consideration of other physical peculiarities of the ice, such as its occasional lamination, crystallisation, cleavage, veined structure, and liquefaction by pressure. Much original experiment and ingenious speculation upon these matters are contained in the "Glaciers of the Alps," as also respecting the process of regelation and consequent repair of the crevasses. By the way, upon this point we would observe that De Saussure has indicated another mode by which, occasionally, the opposed faces of the glacier become united, and that is by impact. He distinctly states, "at other times crevasses close suddenly, and with great noise, by the descent, or rather fall, of the ice-masses above." The speculations and experiments of Professor Tyndall, concerning the matters just alluded to, are of the greatest practical importance; and, if we err not, the key to most of them will be found in the opening chapter and also in the appendix. Great assistance will be derived from the illustrations.

So far, for some points of scientific experi-

\* *The Glaciers of the Alps: a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents, and an Exposition of their Physical Principles.* By John Tyndall, F.R.S. (London: Murray.)

mental research contained in the volume before us. There are numerous residual ones, however, such as bear the stamp of entire originality, and which will well repay a careful perusal. We are compelled to omit them for the pleasure of referring to the excellence of the description of the ascents made of various mountains. The difficulties and dangers are fairly stated, and show the narrator to be a man of unflinching courage and cool judgment. The following is a fair example of the author's style:—"It is difficult to convey any just impression of the scene from the summit of the Finsternarhorn; one might, it is true, arrange the visible mountains in a list, stating their heights and distances, and leaving the imagination to furnish them with peaks and pinnacles, to build the precipices, polish the snow, rend the glaciers, and cap the highest mountains with appropriate clouds. But if imagination did its best in this way, it would hardly exceed the reality, and would certainly omit many details which contribute to the grandeur of the scene itself. The various shapes of the mountains—some grand, some beautiful, bathed in yellow sunshine, or lying black and riven under the frown of impervious cumuli; the pure white peaks, cornices, bosses and amphitheatres; the blue ice rifts; the stratified snow precipices; the glaciers issuing from the hollows of the eternal hills, and stretching like frozen serpents through the sinuous valleys; the lower cloud-field—itself an empire of vaporous hills—shining with dazzling whiteness; while here and there, grim summits, brown by nature, and black by contrast, pierce through it like volcanic islands through a shining sea—add to this the consciousness of one's position, which clings to one unconsciously—that under-current of emotion which surrounds the question of one's personal safety at a height of more than 14,000 feet above the sea, and which is increased by the weird, strange sound of the wind surging with the full deep boom of the distant sea against the precipice behind, or rising to higher cadences, as it forces itself through the crannies of the weather-worn rocks—all conspire to render the scene from the Finsternarhorn worthy of the monarch of the Bernese Alps." The work abounds in passages of similar beauty.

We must now part with Professor Tyndall with regret. To elegant and agreeable narrative, he has superadded the latest and soundest scientific information. To those who intend to do homage to the "King of Mountains," and the "Queen of the Alps," Monte Rosa, and who, furthermore, desire to make a skilful survey of the wonders of their ice-bound realms, we regard the guide as alike competent and trustworthy, holding fast by the safe old maxim "*experto crede.*"

Here, in the mighty glacier land, our restless activities find their fullest vent; and, as the physical effort incident to the active contemplation of natural scenery of such mingled sublimity and loveliness, is pre-eminently conducive to the health of the body, so is the mental striving requisite for the appreciation of phenomena in immediate connection with such scenery, equally influential in imparting healthful vigour to our moral and intellectual being.

#### ALL ROUND THE WREKIN.\*

BRUCE, the celebrated African traveller, is said to have died from mortification at the suspicion and incredulity with which the narrative of his adventures was received by the public. Since that time the fate of enterprising tra-

vellers has been widely different, and at the present day volumes of adventure in lands once far distant, and only to be reached by the most daring and skilful, are frequently written and eagerly read. Dr. Livingstone's book, as well as the various accounts of travel, missionary and otherwise, which have issued from the press in such numbers during the present season, sufficiently prove that people have ceased to regard all that is not familiar as incredible, and that there are few branches of literature more satisfactory to the popular taste than descriptions of foreign countries and their inhabitants. Of the beneficial effects likely to arise from the general prevalence of a liking for such works we need not speak. We believe that the large-mindedness and cosmopolitanism which are distinctive of the present age are due in a great measure, not only to the increased facilities for travel for those with the requisite means, but equally to the readiness and accuracy with which the natural features of other lands, and more especially the manners, customs, and feelings of the inhabitants, are communicated to the less fortunate whom circumstances compel to stay at home.

Perhaps, however, the mania for foreign travel is not without its evil influence. The prevalent desire to know other countries besides our own, tends to extinguish the still more laudable desire to become acquainted intimately and familiarly with our own, and there are very many who know more about the Zambezi than the Severn or the Wharfe, and who would be more at home in Mozambique or the depths of the Tyrol than in Cornwall or Northumberland. This is an undoubted evil. Charity is not the only thing that begins at home, and, Hibernian as it may seem to say so, a man's most important travels should be at home. A great deal might be written about the philosophy of travel, and indeed, unless we are content with half the advantages which travel is calculated to secure, we must unquestionably endeavour to discover some true theory on the subject. Why people travel, why they ought to travel, and how near they do actually come to the object, are all fitting subjects for investigation: and the English nation, essentially a travelling nation, would be under no small obligation to any author who would write a really philosophical and thoughtful treatise on the custom of travelling as it is, and as it should be. A certain Lord Cowper, last century, forbade his son, under pain of forfeiting all his patrimony, ever to travel, and though this was rather an excessive and one-sided view, something is to be said on behalf of it. If a man travels in other countries so much as to forget his own, and the claims which it has upon him, then it cannot be denied that he has done himself and his country an equal wrong. Probably, the most tenable doctrine on the subject of travelling is that a man should commence by seeing foreign countries, and then return, with enlarged views and accumulation of experience and knowledge, to see his own.

Mr. Walter White comes up to our notion of the model traveller. He divides his attention between Yorkshire and the Tyrol, between Bohemia and Northumberland, Saxony and the Scilly Isles. In the volume before us, he gives an account of some of our midland counties. Though its title might lead us to suppose that the author had confined his tour to the county of Salop, we find that Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire all come within the circuit of the Wrekin, and Mr. White's footsteps extended more or less into all these counties. The narrative is very admirably executed, and con-

tains all or nearly all that a reader is likely to desire in the way of information respecting the country through which the writer conducts us. We carry away not only a clear idea of the natural features of the district "around the Wrekin," but a very considerable knowledge of its social characteristics, and the employment and condition of its inhabitants. To the true lover of his kind, there is a charm in noisy workshops, to use Mr. White's words, not inferior to that of shady lanes or breezy hill-tops, "with the additional claim on our sympathy arising out of the human interests and social phenomena therewith associated." From this point of view, the most deeply interesting portion of the work is the Birmingham episode, so to call it, in which the author gives us a very graphic account of that wonderful town, its products, and their producers. His remarks are evidently based on a thoughtful inspection of what comes under his notice, and are in the main well worthy of the attention of all who are curious as to the condition of a portion of the great unwashed.

The account of the origin, progress, and present state of the "First Day Schools" at Birmingham is fully as interesting as that of all the curiosities of craft and manufacture in that most ingenious of towns. These schools were founded by the late Joseph Sturge in the year 1845, in the face of much opposition from clergymen, dissenting ministers, and even from some of Mr. Sturge's spiritual brethren, the Friends, themselves. The founder of the school, in order to secure the indispensable condition of early assemblage, undertook to supply the teachers with breakfast every Sunday morning. At the present time the scholars of both sexes amount to eight hundred, and there is also a large band of excellent teachers.

"One of the gratifying proofs of the usefulness of the school, and the appreciation in which it is held by those for whom it was commenced, are seen in the number constantly waiting for admission: the classes having been enlarged to the utmost, newcomers must exercise patience. Birmingham attracts artisans and artificers from all parts of the realm, and from the Continent, and the Germans who bring their skill as tinsmiths, or glass-engravers, to a better market than they find in Fatherland, show themselves among the readiest to enter the school. To learn to write, or to improve in spelling and penmanship, appear to be prime motives with those who seek admission; but very few are content to stop at these results; a new motive is awakened, and the greater number—as demonstrated by years of experience—remain in the school for the sake of the religious instruction. They hear brief, simple, and affectionate expositions of Scripture, such as they can all understand, and little by little perceive a meaning in truth and goodness which they never suspected before. What the results are may be seen in their diligent attendance at the school, in their behaviour one towards another, in their daily work, and in their homes. 'If our teacher ain't ashamed to stop and shake hands with us, o' work-days, and ask us how we are getting on, surely the least we can do is to be civil among ourselves' such is the sentiment. And 'when our teacher calls on us he knocks at the door; don't come bouncin' in as if he was somebody; so let us knock where we calls.' A man can hardly rise early on a Sunday morning, make himself clean, put on decent attire, and take ninety minutes of proper schooling, and be content to go back to a dirty home, or dissolute companionship; and if he be a husband and father, as many of these scholars are, so much the more will he shrink from impropriety. Hence dwelling-places have become homes in the best sense of the word; wives and sisters have joined the female school; and neighbourhoods have felt the beneficial influence of good example. One man, a shoemaker, inspired with a desire to impart somewhat of the good he had received, opened a school for outcast boys, and has made a hopefull impression on the hopeless."

\* *All Round the Wrekin.* By Walter White. (London: Chapman and Hall. 1860.)

We cannot attempt to go into our author's description of all the manufacturing marvels of Birmingham—wire, pins, hooks and eyes, pens, pans, kettles, fire-irons, plate-glass, and the hundred other products of the national toy-shop. Mr. White's account of the processes by which the various manufactures are carried on is intelligible and minute; and will enable the inhabitants of the southern countries and the more agricultural districts of England, to form some idea of what is going on under the clouds of smoke and the grim sky of the midland metropolis.

Birmingham, however, only occupies a portion of the volume before us, and though for ourselves it is the most interesting portion, yet some of our readers may care less about it than they do about rambles in green fields and amongst shady lanes. Possibly rustic towns, like Shrewsbury and Tamworth, are pleasanter objects of contemplation than the dismal terrors of the black country, and the toil of haymakers and reapers a more cheerful sight than the sunless labour of the grim workers in iron. One chief charm of Mr. White's book is, probably, the artistic skill with which he blends the description of the factory and the field, and mixes his black and green. For instance, when in imagination we feel choked and scorched with witnessing the terrific operations of the blast furnaces, the author adroitly carries us away to Burton-on-Trent and the regions of everlasting beer.

"Although July is not a brewing-month, the sight of Bass' brewery is astonishing, so enormous is the scale of operations:—I saw coppers big enough to boil a good-sized whale, and coolers big enough for the serving up of half a dozen whales; mash-tubs big enough for a guardhouse; and, on an upper floor, the mills, from which the ground malt is shot down, six thousand bushels or more for a single brewing. Hence we may say that Bass and Co. clear two hundred acres of barley every night during the brewing season. The tun-room, occupying half an acre, will contain a thousand barrels at once. The stock of casks required for the home trade is about two hundred and fifty thousand; and fifty thousand for the foreign trade, which are sold with the ale. Twelve clerks are constantly employed in keeping the accounts of returned casks: the number of men employed throughout the establishment is more than eight hundred, besides seventy horses, and drays, wagons, and carts in proportion. To keep the horses in good condition they are fed on steamed hay.

"Trade dislikes hindrances, and ingenuity has been set to work to make brewing possible in hot weather. I saw a large refrigerator so fitted with spiral partitions and cold-water pipes, that the wort flowing in is sufficiently cooled by the time it arrives at the centre. But this is an experiment, and as yet ingenuity has something more to do before the appliances of cooling will be available in the dog-days.

"Bass and Company's works extend, with a few breaks, from one extremity of the town to the other, covering in all more than twenty acres: an extent suggestive of much besides brewing. The pumping, grinding, and mashing employ powerful machinery; coppersmiths and other workers in metal contribute largely towards the fittings; and the cooperage uses every year an almost incredible quantity of oaken staves and iron hoops. At the time of my visit, the making of casks by machinery had been commenced; but as owing to some want of facility in the mechanical contrivances, a machine-made cask cost more than one made by hand, I was not permitted to see that portion of the works.

"Brewing profits by the advance of science, as well as other branches of trade; the process is now conducted from beginning to end on strict scientific principles, and every important brewery reckons a competent chemist among its staff. Burton brews many million gallons of beer, and consumes no inconsiderable portion of the thirty-three million bushels of malt, and fifty-three million pounds of

hops, which, according to the returns for 1858, are the annual produce of England. The quantity of beer exported in the same year from the United Kingdom, 517,260 barrels, was valued at £1,802,646."

In conclusion we recommend this book very heartily to our readers, although one or two of the dialogues which the author introduces are somewhat feeble, and we are curious to know why Mr. White does not give a reference, at least, to the name of the author when he quotes (p. 33) a whole page of his writing, and never gives his readers any more information about him than to call him "the philosopher." Mr. Carlyle's writings, and particularly the work from which the extract is given, are not so familiar as to justify a writer in presupposing a knowledge of any given passage on the part of his readers.

#### REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SPORTSMAN.\*

COLONEL HAMILTON, already favourably known to the world as the author of "Travels in the Interior of Columbia," possesses peculiar qualifications for the task he has undertaken in the two volumes before us. There are many parts of the world—France, Spain, Sardinia, Canada, and India,—besides localities at home, with which the author is either personally acquainted or with regard to which he has collected interesting particulars. Unfortunately, for the last twenty years he has been blind, and had to solace the hours of weariness by memories of days that return no more. We doubt not the hope he expresses will be realised, that such reminiscences and experience will be interesting to the reader, and instructive to the young sportsman.

Colonel Hamilton is no admirer of the modern system of shooting, when the public are astonished by hearing of thousands of partridges and pheasants falling before the breech-loading guns of the present day, and where overstocking of game on an estate proves the cause of quarrels with tenants, and a temptation to poachers. He advocates the old, manly style of shooting, when a healthy six or seven hours' walk was rewarded by a moderate bag, and half the enjoyment was derived from witnessing the behaviour of well-trained dogs. Of these we have many interesting anecdotes recorded. Colonel Hamilton maintains strongly the wonderful intelligence of these companions of man. He says that "intelligent dogs frequently understand what is said about them, and when on these occasions, threatened with any serious calamity, a something to which they have a decided dislike, immediately act with decision to avoid the impending danger or to frustrate any other plan which would prove to them an annoyance." No doubt, animals can often understand the varying passions of their masters, when apparent in their countenances, but we are scarcely prepared to assent to the notion that a dog could comprehend language, indicating he was to be left behind or killed without any further manifestation than a few casual words passing. One of the most intelligent species, whose sagacity is often exerted under difficult circumstances, is the common colley, or shepherd's dog, in Scotland, and the readers of "Blackwood's Magazine" are familiar with many anecdotes about them, first published there by Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd and poet. The Newfoundland and other species, even the ordinary French poodle, often betray greater intelligence and docility than the sporting dogs with which we are generally familiar. We do not

know, however, that we can select any more striking or novel anecdotes from this book than what those interested may read in Berwick or Jesse.

The first chapter in the book recounts the ancient and severe forest laws of the Norman kings, which came in with the abuses of the feudal system. These excited the indignation of our ancestors, who extorted Magna Charta from King John. There is something in the spirit of Saxon freedom which can hardly allow *ferme nature* to be property, though, as our author says, if this be not recognised, it is difficult to define why a fowl in a poultry-yard should be considered such, and a pheasant that comes nightly to a known spot to be fed should not. The truest principles are those laid down by Blackstone, that a natural right of capturing game must be restrained, and the entering on an owner's land without his leave prevented. This is necessary not only for the encouragement of agriculture and preservation of several species of animals which would otherwise soon be extirpated, but also to prevent dissipation among husbandmen, artificers, and others, which would ensue were universal licence permitted. The damage which was done at the time of the French Revolution, in the striking down of enclosures, the destruction of woods, the breaking open of houses and perpetration of robberies, is a lesson to those who have a too keen dislike to the system of *battues* and multiplication of game, and who are anxious for the abolition of the Game Laws.

Neither is it fair to blame harshly those Scottish magnates who have turned large tracts of country into so-called deer forests, though most of our readers know that in a deer forest trees are the rare exception. Few noblemen or gentlemen have it in their power to allot the large space of territory required, and those who fancy more produce would be obtained for the community at large were sheep and cattle not removed for the sake of deer, would do well to consult the economical statistics of the matter. These were stated very fully and satisfactorily a few years ago in the "Quarterly" and the "Edinburgh" Reviews. A great deal of distress in parts of Ireland is now caused by the late severe winter and spring, when abundant means were not at hand for the foddering of cattle. Had the numbers both of men and cattle been the same in the wildest parts of Scotland at present, as existed some years ago, the destitution in the Highlands, which rendered necessary so much emigration to foreign lands, would probably have been reproduced at the present day.

We do not enter particularly on the special maxims and hints which sportsmen will find so rife in these pages. Such can be interesting only to a special class. Many, however, of the descriptions and details of the habits of birds and animals here given will interest all. We have accounts of all the common kinds of game, and also of extinct species formerly abounding, furnished with the precision of a scientific naturalist. We have recalled to us the bustard which used to wander in considerable numbers over the solitary plains of Wiltshire or the levels of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. We join in the author's hope that that noble bird, the capercailzie, which formerly peopled the forests of Caledonia, but of which a couple now form in Germany or Sweden a splendid bag for a day, may, by the exertions of such men as Lords Breadalbane and Fife, again spread among the woods which are daily planted in increasing extent throughout the northern part of the island. We trust the majestic eagle may long escape the extermination threatened by the active exertion of the gamekeeper.

\* *Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman.* By Colonel J. F. Hamilton. (London: Longman & Co.)

Although from its preying on deer, game, and other animals, it must be included in the vermin class, yet Colonel Hamilton, and all except *battue* sportsmen, would think the sight of this "bird of Jove" soaring aloft in his native grandeur repayment for the loss of a few head of game in the day's spoils. Many other birds not so familiar to us as those of the ordinary *genera*, for instance the *genus tetrao* (the various kinds of grouse), the *perdix*, or the *scolopax*, major and minor, are described here. The knot, which was the favourite dish of Canute, and bears his name, with the godwit, and ruffs and reeves, and the modes of capturing them by *stale* birds, painted to resemble live ones, are known to the dwellers in Lincolnshire and other fenny districts, where but two or three centuries ago the inhabitants were considered as almost amphibious. People of other parts scarcely know these birds as native species. In the reign of King Henry VIII. the flesh of the bittern was thought a great delicacy, but now an ordinary sum of money would scarcely obtain it at a poultreer's. The increasing scarcity of that "bird of desolation," as well as, in some districts, of the snipe, is a mark of the conquests of the plough, and the diminution of our swamps and ill-drained tracts.

Colonel Hamilton has shot in various parts of France and Spain. A sporting excursion on one occasion nearly led to his capture by French cavalry. He resided for several years in the south of France, when he details the excitement caused to a troop of sportsmen by the rare appearance of a single hare on the estate of the Duke of Decazes, Prime Minister of Louis XVIII., whom cares of state prevented—like those of a noble lord in similar high office in this country—from having a large stock of game. We have heard that on one occasion a party of sportsmen, invited to the seat of Lord Palmerston, and setting out with more than one cart to contain expected victims, could not fill an ordinary game-bag; but of late years that hearty and vivacious statesman, whose autumn vacations all rejoice to hear he so heartily enjoys, has, amid the greater cares of state, turned a vacant moment's attention to minor matters, and been successful in getting up a plentiful head of game, to serve for his well-earned amusement.

Not the least interesting chapter in these volumes is devoted to sporting in Sardinia, to which place a sportsman is recommended to go, if he has the good fortune to obtain some introductions beforehand. Colonel Hamilton spent some time there in 1810, on leave of absence, when his regiment was quartered in Malta. The King was then resident at Cagliari, under our protection, his continental dominions having been seized by the French; and the formerly wealthy nobles of his court suffering destitution from the confiscation of their Piedmontese estates. Red-legged partridges, snipes, and woodcocks in abundance are the game, together with an occasional wild boar, a beautiful kind of deer called *dairo*, and the muntjac, which resembles the domesticated sheep. The scenery in the interior is as attractive as the shooting, but an English visitor ought to be on his guard against malaria, as well as against banditti. The people generally are not allowed to carry arms; a prudent regulation where the *vendetta*—or perpetuation of family feuds, and exaction of blood in revenge for blood—is so prevalent.

The amusement of falconry, or hawking, is one of those old English sports which, considering the enthusiastic ardour with which for several centuries our ancestors devoted themselves to it, we may feel surprised has so nearly died out. Of late years there have been

attempts to revive it; and notwithstanding much of the United Kingdom has been recently enclosed, there are many other places where it could be pursued successfully. The rifle is now coming into general favour to supersede the ancient long-bow; but the taste is the same, and possibly hawking, as of old, may yet revive amongst us. Of this Colonel Hamilton thinks there are some indications. He therefore devotes about one-half of the second volume to details regarding this sport, as practised of old, though such can hardly be brought logically under the head of his "Reminiscences." He has culled from Blome, and other ancient authors, recondite particulars as to the descriptions of different kinds of hawks and falcons, and the modes of feeding and training them—a work requiring great time, care, and patience. We have scarcely space to enumerate the different kinds—as merlins, peregrines, goshawks, kestrels, hobbies—described here, as well as the different animals each was fitted to pursue. This diversion was scarcely known to the Romans, but existed among the Britons in the sixth century; and in the times of the Norman kings many young noblemen and gentlemen ruined their fortunes by their extravagance and ardour in this pursuit, and in emulating the establishments of their superiors. The Norwegian breed of hawks was at that time in high estimation. This pursuit has also been in high repute among the nations of the East at all times. Few of our readers may be aware that in Persia these birds are used to capture animals of the size of deer. "They stoop with the rapidity of lightning, and taking their station between the horns, aim directly at the eyes. The creature, finding itself thus assailed, runs and bounds, and tosses its head in order to shake off its enemy; but the well-trouneed falcon keeps her hold amidst all these agitations. At last she not only tears out the eyes, but penetrates to the brain." An establishment of the Sultan Soliman the Magnificent, for falconry, was calculated to cost two thousand seven hundred pounds *per diem*. The annual cost, including a horse and spaniels to raise the game, is calculated for the present day at a hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and on extensive moorlands in Scotland, or on fields of large size, the sport might readily be pursued. The gun, by its greater certainty, superseded falconry; but every year the grouse in Scotland are threatened with extinction from over-slaughter, and perhaps sportsmen, either of choice or of necessity, may have to be contented with a brace or two daily, while hawks could capture throughout the whole season, when the grouse are too wild and wary to come within gun-shot. There are a considerable number of books comprising the literature of falconry, some written by ladies, as that of the Lady Juliana Berners, a prioress of the fifteenth century. Those who may wish to obtain birds of this description are here recommended to Norway, Greenland, or Iceland, though some parts of Scotland, such as Ailsa Craig in the Firth of Clyde, would supply considerable numbers of eyasses yearly, were gamekeepers to give up destroying them as vermin.

We doubt not that the sporting class of our readers, especially those who pursue the sports of the field more with a view to healthy exercise and rural enjoyment, will find as much pleasure as we have experienced in reading these two sensible and entertaining volumes of "Reminiscences." Though not so full of romantic incident as the works of Scrope, St. John, Colquhoun, and others, they are fit memorials of a sportsman of the old school, and have sufficient detail to interest all but very

learned naturalists. Some may think them too long, but they are relieved by anecdotes of various military and other celebrated characters; and descriptions of sporting scenery and incidents, in places not generally known. On the whole, we commend them strongly, and believe they will obtain and keep a prominent place in sporting literature.

#### RECENT THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.\*

It is not without a feeling of regret that we proceed to discuss in our columns a set of theological works, for each of which the limits of a single article would not, perhaps, adequately suffice. Unhappily enough, works on the critical study of Holy Writ appeal to a very limited class of readers, and the necessary demands upon our space are so exacting as to preclude any very lengthened examination of this description of literature. We are very unwilling, however, to chronicle the advent of such publications without stating their general scope and object, and the views which a careful examination suggests of the execution of their plan. On this ground the ordinary procedure of criticism must be discarded. It is impossible to contemplate these volumes so suggestive of patient thought and study, of reverent piety and noble purpose, without feelings of thankfulness and respect. We are sure that we contemplate this somewhat imposing aggregate of books, with that deference which is due from those who have studied these subjects lightly to those who have studied them deeply.

It is not often that the theological student is called upon to examine works from the sister country of Ireland. Centuries ago there existed a massive body of sound divinity literature in England of truly historical importance. At the present day critical and exegetical literature occupies in this country a very high rank, only second to that in Germany. In Scotland, although such a man as Dr. Guthrie appears to think that a series of random discourses on dislocated texts constitutes a work on Ezekiel, great and important steps have been taken in this direction. Dr. Eadie might be cited as a pre-eminent example in his own department. But in Ireland, from causes on which we will not now speculate, there has been a singular barrenness of theological literature of real worth, notwithstanding some important exceptions. It so happens that the first two works on our list, each of them in every way deserving of attention, emanate from Ireland. One of them is by a Professor in the Protestant University, and the other by a Professor in the Catholic University. We give the former the place of honour, as it is evident that Dr. De Burgh's work on the Psalms has involved much more time and study than Mr. Ornsby has devoted to his edition of the New Testament.

Dr. De Burgh has followed the authorised version of the Psalms in the English Bible. He has, we think, wisely preferred this to the

\* A *Commentary on the Book of Psalms, Critical, Devotional, and Prophetic*. By William De Burgh, D.D., late Domellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, & Co.)

The *Greek Testament, from Cardinal Mai's edition of the Vatican Bible, with Notes, chiefly Philological and Exegetical*. By Robert Ornsby, M.A., Professor of Greek and Latin Literature in the Catholic University of Ireland. (Dublin: James Duffy.)

A *Practical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Ephesians*. Edited by the Rev. Henry Newland, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)

St. Paul's *Epistle to the Galatians. The Text revised, and Illustrated by a Commentary*. By Henry T. J. Bagge, B.A. (London: James Nisbet & Co.)

*Epiphany, Lent, and Easter; a Selection of Sermons*. By Charles John Vaughan, D.D., late Head Master of Harrow School. (Cambridge: Macmillan.)

Prayer-book version. The Prayer-book version, though perhaps more rhythmical, is certainly less accurate. It represents an earlier stand-point, and is not the result of so much study by so many minds. Dr. De Burgh has not given a new translation, but in his notes he has practically revised the English version. For this his very great philological attainments pre-eminently qualify him. He attaches the highest value to the authorised translation, and seems to think that almost any alterations must necessarily be for the worse. We are very glad to hear this. Coupling with it Tischendorf's innumerable retractions of his emendations of the text of the New Testament, the tendency of such a remark is to give increased confidence in the English version. It is, however, rather a detraction from this that Dr. De Burgh's *animus* is decidedly unfriendly to any criticism that is unfriendly to that version. He is to be found a little too much in the position of the advocate of a side. But in reading such criticisms we are sometimes confused by the dicta of the doctors. Take an instance. In the Song of Degrees, commencing "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," the marginal reading is given interrogatively. Hengstenberg, *in loco*, states that the Hebrew word is always used thus—"it is so even in Joshua ii. 4." Dr. De Burgh writes—"Hengstenberg's assertion that it is always so used is controverted by one decided exception at least, Joshua ii. 4." We believe that, contrary to Dr. De Burgh, most Biblical critics would give an interrogative sense to this clause of the Psalm.

While retaining our translation, Dr. De Burgh has presented it in a poetical form, adopting the parallelism metre, or, as it has been happily termed, the "thought metre." Hebrew is the only language in the world whose poetical structure can be re-produced in a translation. The Bible is the only instance where the translation is looked upon as the dearest example of the vernacular. All other translations in the world are delicate exotics, that cannot flourish away from the freshness of their own soil and the brightness of their own heaven. For the beauty lies in the thought and not in the expression; the more literal the translation, the more transparent is the beauty of the original. In the most literal translation the Hebrew parallelism cannot be lost. We think that Dr. De Burgh has acted wisely in preserving the parallelism throughout. Bishop Horne has said, and Dr. De Burgh endorses the statement, that "a commentary on the Book of Psalms is not to be read all at once." Our author will, therefore, probably excuse the fact that we have been far from able to give an exhaustive consideration to his work. So far as we are able to judge, his critical notes appear to be eminently scholarlike and useful. Their only fault is that they are comparatively scanty. On the whole, they will fail to supersede the study of Hengstenberg. They are also wanting in those admirable appendices with which Heugstenberg has supplemented his truly great work. Dr. De Burgh's Devotional Commentary is written in a truly devotional spirit. To such a commentary we attribute the highest importance.

The prophetic part of the commentary appears to us to contain both the most valuable and the least valuable portion of the work. Dr. De Burgh is the author of an exposition of the Apocalypse, and his apocalyptic studies have deeply tinged the whole course of these volumes. In page 910 is an instance, where we think their effect has been to carry our author too far. We should be sorry to say a

word in derogation of such studies, but in some orders of mind their effect is to encourage the love for a sort of puzzle and guess, very much the same kind of feeling that caused the old critics to indulge in conjectural emendations of the text of the Greek dramatists. For instance, on Psalm cxx. 5, Dr. De Burgh quotes, not without some implied approbation, the idea that Mesech and Tubal (Ezekiel xxxviii. 2) are the originals of Muscovy and Tobolsky. The fundamental idea of the Prophetic Commentary is the futuristic fulfilment of the Psalms. "The successive periods of prophecy may be likened to so many concentric circles, each developing more fully as the end approaches the outline given to the first." The ultimate reference is to the dispensation of the restoration of the Jews. Now, we are not going to advance a word against this theory. Only we must express our regret that the prophetic element has quite overshadowed both the historical method and the critical exegesis. The same ideas are introduced, psalm after psalm, with wearisome and profitless repetition. Our imperfect notice would be still more imperfect if we omitted to point out how eminently pleasing and convenient is the form of the work. On the whole, it is a noble contribution to theological literature, on which the University of Dublin may safely be congratulated. It will be found highly valuable for constant reference.

Mr. Ornsby has produced an exceedingly neat edition of the Greek Testament, which reflects the highest credit on his publisher. He has based it upon the famous Codex B., the renowned Vatican MS., as edited by the late Cardinal Mai, or rather by Vercellone, who was instructed to do so by Mai's executors. There is no doubt that this is the oldest copy of the New Testament in the world, probably a century older than the Codex Alexandrinus (A), presented by the Patriarch Cyril Lucaris to Charles I., and now jealously guarded within the British Museum. Nevertheless, it is very probable that the MS. recently discovered by Professor Tischendorf at Mount Sinai, and now at St. Petersburg, may be found to surpass it in antiquity. We are promised a *fac simile* edition of Professor Tischendorf's Codex, for which the textual critics, many of whom have already expressed a most favourable opinion, will impatiently wait. We are very sorry to express an opinion unfavourable to Mr. Ornsby's work, but we are obliged to doubt the trustworthiness of his text. We shall presently advance our reasons.

The history of the Vatican Code is very interesting, and Mr. Ornsby has given an excellent description of its chief characteristics, derived from the account which Hug gives of his inspection of it when it was at the Bibliothèque at Paris in 1810, with other Italian spoils. The date of its original accession to the Vatican library is quite unknown. It is just possible that Leo X. lent the MS. to Cardinal Ximenes for the preparation of the Complutensian edition. From the time of Erasmus downwards, the highest importance has been attached to this manuscript, on account of its confessed antiquity, and the goodness of its readings. The fatal objection to the promulgated edition is that it does not faithfully represent the contents of the MS. Fortunately the means exist, to a certain extent, of checking the inaccuracies and determining the value of the edition. The MS. has always been guarded from inspection with the most jealous care, which seems to have been redoubled during the time that Cardinal Angelo Mai was supposed to be busy about it. The non-completion of the Prolegomena was

for many years assigned as the reason of the non-appearance of his edition. The indefatigable Tregelles in vain tried to inspect it, but the Cardinal blandly told him that it would be a Testament for general use: "comme l'édition Anglaise de Mill." Though no thorough collation has been obtained, partial collations exist of considerable value. There is Bartolocchi's (under the name of Giulio de St. Anastasia) at Paris, and Birch's at Copenhagen. To the great Bentley, who may be called the father of comparative criticism, the chief thanks are due. He employed Mico, the Vatican librarian, to make a collation for him, and sent his own nephew to Rome that the collation might be verified. Bentley's is done more carefully than Bartolocchi's or than that by Birch, the Dane. Consequently, certain means do exist for checking the accuracy of Mai's edition. It transpired years ago that innumerable corrections by the pen existed in Mai's copy. A few years after Mai's death, his edition was published, crowded with errors and defects. Zealous Protestants may be apt to imagine that, to a considerable extent, these may have been intentional. Such a supposition, however, would be equally unfounded and ungenerous. They resulted from carelessness and from an absurdity of plan, which Vercellone himself characterises as "strange and almost incredible." When the work was entrusted to Vercellone's care, he had to make corrections throughout by erasure and insertion, and to cancel a hundred pages. Last year Vercellone issued another impression of that part of the MS. which contains the New Testament text, which Mr. Ornsby has followed. This exhibits a very marked improvement, highly creditable to Vercellone. Nevertheless, his text, and consequently Mr. Ornsby's edition, still contain readings which the *data assure us* are *not* really to be found in the Vatican MS. A *fac simile* edition, there is reason to believe, may be executed; and till then the question must rest as it is at present.

Mr. Ornsby's grammatical notes strike us as being exceedingly good. But the notes are too scanty. Where one word is explained, half-a-dozen words, whose explanations are equally necessary to the young student, are omitted. Mr. Ornsby might have done better if he had restricted his edition to the Gospels and Acts, as many Protestant editors of school and college editions have done. We think that his notes on the Epistles fail to supply an adequate notion of their scope and argument. Mr. Ornsby makes no mention of any commentary of the Reformers, although Protestants make no scruple in using such men as Estius, Maldonatus, and Cornelius a Lapide. The appendices to the volume are good. That on the characteristics of New Testament Greek, appears to us to be peculiarly well done.

Mr. Newland's "Commentary on the Ephesians" derives a melancholy interest from the recent death of its pious and learned author. Refraining from minute criticism, we shall endeavour to indicate the distinctive features of his work. These are pointed out in a remarkable preface, that exhibits great breadth of view and a vast range of knowledge. The following is Mr. Newland's line of reasoning:—God's Word, as originally given, could only possibly have possessed one meaning. For any practical purpose, it is necessary that man should possess an infallible guide to this meaning. With whom does this infallibility reside? Not in the individual, for we cannot conceive that every man's private judgment is infallible. Not in collections of individuals, for synods and councils have exhibited imposing minorities, and have been overruled by subsequent ecclesiasti-

cal legislation. The answer is, the Holy Catholic Church; but this is an answer which, from a kind of vagueness, requires further explanation. The Church is meant of no particular age or country, but the Church universal in time and space. Just as in the case of the balance of a chronometer, or the pendulum of an astronomical clock, the inaccuracy of every one of the materials corrects the inaccuracy of every other. From imperfect elements a perfect whole is produced. It is just so in the Church. Men, though fallible, are not fallible alike. Different minds see different truths; but the mistakes of one mind are checked by the accuracy of another mind, which, right in one direction, may be equally fallible and equally checked in another direction. We thus obtain an aggregate of truth, and, it may be, an aggregate of error. But in the process of ages, that which is partial, local, erroneous, is gradually eliminated; there remains that which has always been consistently held by the universal Church, and in holding this we cannot err. The universal Church is the grand ecumenical council. Its Founder has told us that the idea of a church is the idea of a kingdom—"a body of men bound together by a government, a constitution, a history, a code of laws." These are unchangeable, and susceptible of accurate interpretation.

"Regarding the Bible in this light, it is evident that in all doubtful points we must arrive at the true meaning, precisely in the way in which a judge arrives at the true meaning of the laws which he is called upon to administer. He consults authorities, and looks into precedents; he does not consider any one of his predecessors more infallible than himself, but he examines their decisions in an historical point of view; he inquires into the objections taken by opponents; he sees how those objections have been overruled; he allows for any disturbing elements that might have existed in the popular feelings of the day, ascertaining from independent sources what those feelings were; he compares the decision of one century with that of another, and at length arrives at a right appreciation of the subject before him by means of facts, not of opinions. It is on the testimony of centuries, not on the opinions of those who lived in those centuries, that we base our judgment. It is the 'always, everywhere, and by all.'"

Thus, in the interpretation of a text of a book of the Bible, the procedure consists simply in the examination of witnesses. The decrees of the supreme synod are regulated by the councils of history and the great minds of the ages. Fathers and councils simply deliver evidence. In order to illustrate his views, Mr. Newland has mapped out the Christian era into five distinct periods. The first was the age of persecutions. The great Christian doctrines were announced, but had not as yet assumed a dogmatic form. Great truths exist before they are subjected to definitions. Compare the simplicity of the Apostles' Creed with the refinements and elaboration of later Confessions. The second was the age of the councils. The limits of belief grew clear. A mark was set upon heresy. Opinions settled into form. All doctrines may be found interpreted in the Fathers of these two periods. The third period was the age of the schoolmen. Theology now became a science. This age did for words what the preceding age had done for ideas. "The commentators were but the recorders and classifiers of better times and greater men, but they learned to chronicle them in technical and accurate language." Mr. Newland lays it down that all controversies are already determined by the affirmations of the first periods, the definitions of the second, and the technicalities of the third. The fourth period is characterised as the revision of doctrines under

pressure and partisanship; and our own era as their reconsideration in happier and calmer days.

We are glad that Mr. Newland, coinciding here with Dr. Maitland and Mr. Maurice, vindicates the Middle Ages from the total night and ignorance which hasty historians have attributed to them. Let us believe all we can in favour of that stunted and puerile intellectual life. From what we have said, the character of Mr. Newland's Commentaries will be easily inferred. He does not appear to lay much stress on modern theological literature, with which, indeed, he seems to have a somewhat second-hand acquaintance, and which enters but slightly into his plan. But in his own peculiar range he is unrivalled. With the Fathers of the Western and the Eastern Church, with the commentators of the schools, and we should add, with our great English divines, Mr. Newland possessed a truly wonderful familiarity. He has prepared his edition of the Ephesians, as was most meet, with a singularly able and learned view of the Predestinarian theory. A posthumous work, a "Commentary on the Philippians," will shortly be issued, and will be welcomed as a sacred reliquary. All lovers of Christian scholarship will deeply deplore that the grave has closed over so much profound learning and so much noble philosophy.

It is now some few years since Mr. Bagge published his Commentary on the Galatians. We notice it now because we think that its merits have been far from duly recognised by the critics. That great authority, Mr. Ellicott, in his preface to the second edition of his own Commentary on this Epistle, tells us that Mr. Bagge's edition will be found "very useful in critical details, in the careful and trustworthy references which it supplies to the older standard works of lexicography, and in what may be termed phraseological annotation." It might have been added that it contains a very able exposition of the argument of the Epistle. Mr. Bagge has dealt somewhat ambitiously with the text; perhaps more ambitiously than his performance warrants. We quite agree with him in his view of the importance of many cursive MSS., which may in part be transcripts of more ancient uncial MSS. than those which we possess. For critical study with Mr. Bagge, Jelf supplies all the purposes of a grammar, and Liddell and Scott of a lexicon. Winer and Bernhardy would do better for the first, and Palm and Rost for the other. Mr. Bagge has wisely refrained from giving us a long catena of authorities. Such constant enumeration does something towards debasing Dean Alford's work into a *variorum* edition of the New Testament.

Mr. Bagge has been partly overlooked, because such men as Ellicott, Alford, and Wordsworth have been occupying the same field about the same time; partly, also, from some defects in the volume, which might have been easily rectified. We regret the absence of some Prolegomena. Why Mr. Bagge should consider that matter proper to this Epistle ought not to be appended to it, but be confined to general works on the New Testament, we must confess ourselves quite unable to imagine. The arrangement of the volume would have gained in simplicity and convenience if the Greek had headed the page. We look forward with much interest to an early future volume from Mr. Bagge. He has commenced well, and we trust he will go further in this important department. He cannot occupy himself in a worthier field. We would remind him that every man is a debtor to his profession,

and that a first work seldom meets with a full need of recognition.

Dr. Vaughan's last volume requires a place in a list of critical and expository writings, although this is not indicated by the title. His "Sermons on Epiphany, Lent, and Easter," consist of a series of expositions. Such sermons are perhaps the least attractive to the listener, and afford the preacher comparatively small room for the display of eloquence and intellectual power. "But," asks Dr. Vaughan, "are they not needed? Do they not lay the most solid basis of Christian instruction? Do they not contain the best antidote to error?" His own work supplies a strong affirmative answer to such queries. He has prepared each exposition upon a careful revision of the whole passage, following the text of Tischendorf's second edition. Dr. Vaughan's well-known classical attainments, and the extreme reverence and care with which he handles Holy Writ, are the highest guarantees of success. Dr. Vaughan thinks that the gain of a revision of the authorised version would scarcely equal the loss. But he seems to think there might be a companion volume, elucidating and making more real the language of the original. In his paraphrases he brings out the fulness and power of some passages in the Epistles, which to the English reader appear obscure, in a manner of surprising excellence, although in beauty and warmth they are inferior to the similar writings of Canon Stanley, in his work on the Epistles to the Corinthians. We can assure our readers that they will find Dr. Vaughan's book replete with thought, scholarship, earnestness, and all elements of usefulness. We trust that the Crown will again, and with better success, proffer this accomplished scholar and divine the mitre which he has once so disinterestedly declined. We are sure that it could not rest upon a worthier brow.

#### THE LIFE OF DR. WOLFF.\*

We should very well like to know something of the statistics of autobiographies. A man cannot be too great, nor can he be too little, for an autobiography. If a man is a good husband, he writes his life, and no one cares. If he be unfaithful to the marriage bed, he will get the largest public to read his life. It is because this sort of literature is getting common, that we desire to treat the life of Dr. Wolff as an exception. We have only the first volume before us, which carries the reader from the birth of the great missionary to his arrival before the gates of Bokhara. Every one knows something of his visit to Bokhara; but the earlier experiences of Joseph Wolff are now for the first time given to the world. This celebrated man has been as successfully misrepresented as any other living protest against the miserable mockery of mediocrity. He tells us that when his brothers were thinking that the glory of this world was compassed by a fair price for old clothes, he asked "Who this Jesus was?" Joseph Wolff was a child when, a Jew, he asked of Jews this question. Many parents, long-headed parents, think that little lads should only seek what they are desired to find; and Wolff's father did not well like to hear his boy inquiring in this fashion. He said, "God have mercy upon us, our son will not remain a Jew. He is continually walking about, and thinking, which is not natural." Joseph Wolff had only lived seven years, when he asked, "Who this Jesus was?" and he is now well stricken in years. He has preached in eleven

\* *Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D.* Vol. I. Second Edition. (London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.)

tongues. He has raised his voice to proclaim his Saviour amongst congregations of thousands who worshipped devils. His father said he was "continually walking about;" and he walks yet; the old man will not rest till a church shall be builded to his Lord. He caught the inspiration which was to lead him on when he was seven; and, within sight of seventy, his labours have abated nothing. We might well show that the father of Joseph Wolff was not so much unlike other fathers, in that he thought that his God was cursing him, because his boy walked up and down, and thought. This thinking was ever so much more that he could get over. Others of his kin made the usual allusion to his being disinherited; but his uncle after a while blessed him rather freely, upon which the money was not uncertain to follow; and Joseph Wolff went on his way to the house of his cousin. The end of all this early persecution was, that Wolff was violently assaulted by his cousin's wife—the lady losing her temper, and throwing a poker at him with a curse. It is impossible that we should follow the wonderful boy through all the various circumstances of his conversion to Christianity; but when he had got clear of the poker and the curse, both of which seem to have fallen harmless, he went on his way without a farthing in his pocket, and arrived at Frankfort, a shepherd who had housed and fed him, sharing with Wolff the half of his all. We learn that he here found the Jews accomplished infidels, and the Protestants the same; and he tells us if the boys of the place did not get out of their fathers whatever they might care to ask, they "apostatised" until they got the coin they wanted. Wolff's meeting with Goethe will be read with interest; and in the eighteenth year of his age, he was baptised at Prague, by the abbot of a Benedictine monastery.

Not one of the least interesting features of this biography is the closer introduction it gives us to those whose names are more or less possessions to the world. Dr. Wolff tells us exactly what he thinks of the religious atmosphere of Vienna at that time; indeed, the whole chapter is one of conspicuous interest. That which relates to Hoffbauer and Stolberg will take rank as a valuable addition to the religious history of Vienna. Hoffbauer's powers as a preacher are here very powerfully described; but the character of the celebrated Count Stolberg, as given us by Joseph Wolff, presents to us so sublime a mind that the reader, to realise it, must study it for himself. Whilst staying with Stolberg, Wolff translated the Bible; and so pleased was the Count with many specimens read by Wolff, that the translator was "kissed and tickled" with a heartiness that drew from the Countess the expression of a fear "that it would make the young man vain."

We must pass over the route to Rome, and come to Wolff's introduction to the celebrated Cardinal Litta. Indeed, to our own thinking, the life of Wolff at the Romano and Propaganda commands an interest that can hardly be surpassed. We are accustomed to think of Joseph Wolff as the great missionary; but as a Biblical scholar, and as a theologian, this book introduces him in a light that will be new to many. He is one of the subtlest reasoners who ever demonstrated the truth of Christianity and the errors of Rome. Whilst Wolff was in the Eternal City, he was introduced to Pope Pius VII., whom he caressed and patted on the shoulder, and whose blessing, in return for this demonstration, he will always, he tells us, think well of, though there are "Protestants who declare the Pope

to be Antichrist." There are Protestants who frequent a large hall in the Strand in the month of May and maw-worms and the carnival on Epsom Downs, who will love Joseph Wolff none the more for this. But Dr. Wolff was never a conventional religionist, and never will be. He *felt* he could not be a Jew. His father hurled at him anathemas, his cousin's wife a heavy poker; and then the world will say that Joseph Wolff became a Roman Catholic. Joseph Wolff only so far became a Romanist as to believe that the Pope was not necessarily a devil. But he did not care for the Pope's toe. He never, at any time, acknowledged the infallibility of the Pope, and never joined in the adoration of the Virgin Mary. But then it was not necessary that he should ally himself to the other extremes. He does not think of the Pope or of the Virgin Mary as Exeter Hall thinks of both one and the other. Indeed, we do not see that Dr. Wolff, as a churchman, is to be classed with any of our sects. He has seen too much to be a sectarian. Few men have a greater feeling against many of the obnoxious dogmas of Rome than Joseph Wolff; but we look to him for a record that class interests cannot warp, and that party cannot affect; and these experiences he honestly gives us when he says that Rome and Exeter Hall have both been exercised for good and bad upon the history of Christianity. We do not know that he can be well accused of any leaning to the Papacy when he tells us that where Rome has done ill, Exeter Hall has done worse. But it would seem that the influences of corruption and cant are not so exclusively in favour of the former as the world appears to think and desires to believe. Wolff, both at the Romano and the Propaganda, was remarkable for his open repudiation of the chief articles of the heretical faith of the Romish Church. Indeed, on one occasion the professor of dogmatics at the Collegio Romano was openly questioned by Wolff:—

"When the lectures at the Collegio Romano commenced, Piatti, professor of dogmatics, opened the course, and gave the first on the subject of predestination.

"Wolff sat near him, at his right hand, when Piatti dictated the following words:—

"My dear hearers, this is a most perplexing subject; I therefore must give you a precautionary warning. The question of predestination is a very difficult one; therefore you must neither take the Scripture nor the Fathers as your guide, but the infallible decision of the Roman Pontiffs. For Pius V. has declared, in one of his Bulls, that if any one should say that the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination has the same authority as the decision of the Popes, he shall be *Anathema*." Wolff at once took fire, and said, before them all, 'Do you believe the infallibility of the Pope?' The professor said, 'Yes.' Wolff said, 'I do not.'

And again; Wolff was at issue with the college of Rome itself, when it gave a course of lectures upon the "History of the Reformation." Ostini was the demonstrator of the series, and Wolff lay in wait for the time to come when the history of Luther should be the subject-matter of the lecture. But Ostini knew better, and avoided Luther, upon which Wolff asked him openly in the college, "Why do you not go on?" This is but one of the evidences that Joseph Wolff was never for a moment possessed by the vital errors of the Romish system. Nor can there well be anything more clearly demonstrative of this than the desire of the ultradogmatists to be rid of him at the earliest opportunity. It is almost an article of faith amongst the so-called "Evangelical" party, to insist on the Romanising tendencies of Joseph Wolff to the present day. Dr. Wolff has lived too long

to either hope or care to convince those who accept what they please, and decline what they like. But although the charity of the writer never leads him into extremes of abuse on any side, the whole career of Joseph Wolff at the Romano and the Propaganda, taken down from his own lips, is nothing but convincingly damnable of the whole church of Rome. It was by insisting against common sense that Rome lost the greatest missionary that the Anglican church has ever honoured. It may be true that Joseph Wolff, because he dared to differ, was taken out of Rome by night in a coach; but there was that in Wolff, even in those early days that could never have kept him bound to Rome. Why Dr. Wolff has perhaps met with the least sympathy amongst those who take their stand on sectarian interests, is because he does not recognise the divisions of the Church of England. His active sympathies have been with the Church in her entirety, not with this party nor with that, and perhaps no sounder Churchman exists. He has come through the ordeal of Rome. He was rebuked and removed by a postilion, an escort, and a pair of horses, because he rejected, before the chair of a dogmatic, the infallibility of the Pope and the adoration of the Virgin Mary. That section of Protestants which recognises Exeter Hall as its temple, shudders in heaps because he does not believe the Pope to be fit only for the common hangman, and the Virgin Mary the very least amongst women. Dr. Wolff has lived long enough and widely enough to have seen that whilst the Church of Rome, in pointing to infallibility, points to an error and a lie, the Church of England is great in its catholicity, great in its entirety; but small, mean, contemptible in the ascendancy of those sects which each alike claim to represent her.

The stay of Dr. Wolff at the Romano introduces us to Mamiani, and every incident of his career at that time, up to the moment of his expulsion from Rome, under circumstances of great caution and great civility—for his journey from the Eternal City was both watched and paid for—is such as can only be realised by the author himself. We cannot but think this chapter to be one of special value. It gives us more of the inner life of the Romano, of the Propaganda, and of the whole Romish system, by one of the least interested pens, than we ever remember to have seen before. Nothing is embittered by the remembrance of any hate, or jealousy, or pique. Rome stands out as she is. She will gain no perverts by Joseph Wolff's experience. But there are those Christians who come together over tickets and tea in the Strand, who will not be slow to say that Joseph Wolff is going back to Rome, because when he does not pronounce the Romish system pure, he does not tell us that the person of the Pope is foul.

Dr. Wolff, passing from his reception into the Anglican communion, introduces us very pleasantly to the late Henry Drummond and Lewis Way; and the letters which he here prints from the late excellent member for West Surrey, are eminently characteristic. His reminiscences of Lewis Way have almost an historical interest; and certainly this may be said without any modification of Dr. Wolff's experience at Cambridge of Charles Simeon. We are accustomed to regard Simeon as the founder of a sect not the most learned or large-minded. But Dr. Wolff tells us that the man who has flooded the country with the Calvinistic clergy was no Calvinist or "Low Churchman" himself. Indeed, he assures us that the memory of Charles Simeon is simply outraged by the temper of those who have assumed to take up his profession. Simeon, Dr. Wolff asserts, was

as much opposed to "dry formalism" as he was to the "Calvinism of certain preaching lieutenants." There is here more than the assertion of mere opinion, and though we believe the life of Simeon to be worthy, in many instances, of canonisation at the hands of the Calvinists, we are inclined to dismiss as absolutely fictitious much of that narrowness with which he is accredited. Dr. Wolff's career at Cambridge is certainly remarkable, and it was here he became master of many of these languages with which in after years, amidst pyramids of sand, he brought his mission home to thousands.

His subsequent journey to Gibraltar, Alexandria, Cairo, and Mount Sinai is no common narrative; and in the seventh and eighth chapters the Holy Land is brought before us, the interest of this now magnificent mission culminating in Dr. Wolff's experience of Jerusalem. His testimony of the present condition of the Jew possesses a value which cannot well be exaggerated. Indeed, it may be well here to interpolate a caution against hurrying from this remarkable record to anticipate the better-known journey to Bokhara. What we have learned of the Jews in Jerusalem from enthusiasts is not all reliable; and the insight we are here permitted, written with so much feeling and so little bias, comes with an authority that will be hardly overlooked. Joseph Wolff, amongst the Jews with his whole soul—and it is not a soul which is ever unequal—is a picture that missionary zeal has hardly ever paralleled. It is not difficult to see that had his energies been enlisted on the side of some astonishingly likely scrip, the Jews would have clamoured to entertain him. But the whole life of Joseph Wolff has been the assertion of principles which if they have led others to Christ, have never led him to coin. There will be those who will not be surprised to hear that Dr. Wolff's recollections of Lady Hester Stanhope do not recall anything actually feminine. Indeed, she seems to have gone something out of her way to insult him, and to have assaulted his servant grievously in the hinder part. The narrative then leads us to the great earthquake at Aleppo, from the midst of which Wolff comes back to the world as a witness of its magnificent grandeur and sublime catastrophe.

The mission of this extraordinary man now seems, from the perils he challenges and escapes, to be nearing the fictitious; but the truthfulness of every incident is so irresistible, that nothing but life is seen in the marvellous reality. His journey through Mesopotamia, Ur of the Chaldees, Padan-aran, his adventures with Kurdish robbers, Jacobite Christians, and Devil-worshippers, carries with it a sustained interest that missionary travels can only exceptionally command. But though the volume is nowhere unequal, the value of the narrative seems now to be increasing at every page. One day it is Ispahan, another Teheran, then Tiflis, Armenia, the Crimea, and Constantinople; taking us with him, by pleasant recollections of Sir Charles Napier, to the Ionian Islands, through the desert to the Holy Land; again to Jerusalem, where he preaches Christ, only to get very badly poisoned. It is difficult to realise that this is the work of any one man, and of a poor man, a man who casts himself into this mighty labour, the while asking nothing for his purse. A wife had then drawn near him. Children were calling him father. These were ties to make a home; but the dream that he dreamt at seven years of age still leads him on. A mighty love was Joseph Wolff's for the cause he served so well; a bundle of Bibles was all he asked as

his protection through his fearful perils. And he was not always well clothed or well fed. Sometimes he was athirst—athirst with the hot sand upon his burning tongue; and sometimes Joseph Wolff, not even left a shirt, was cast out nude on his soul-saving way. From this moment until Bokhara comes in view, the interest of this surpassing history seems to grow. Dr. Wolff, it will be remembered, entered on that journey as an unaccredited agent: the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, thinking it well to discredit his aid. Nor does Dr. Wolff deal harshly with the society on this account. He has lived long enough to know that societies often do a great deal of good of which they are innocent, and a great deal of harm which they never intend. They have imposing directions: their offices are in superb suburbs; their officials have superior manners; they balance their accounts; they congratulate themselves in large and well-aired rooms over green baize tables; they get more funds in a regular and orthodox way than they do souls; they have a great assortment of very excellent general rules very neatly printed; but they have their divisions and their prejudices, and they do not nearly always get hold of the right man for the right mission. Such as Dr. Wolff do not acknowledge that souls may be saved by so many calm general rules. A missionary may do worse than respect authority, but he can do better than never recognise his own responsibility. He must know when to act without hearing from home, from the civil secretary of this or that society, whether his action is likely to be recorded with satisfaction in the minutes. At the same time whilst Dr. Wolff is of opinion, and we think justly, that the Society for Promoting Christianity only acted in this matter as any society could that recognised its obligations, it cannot well be questioned that Joseph Wolff has more souls to his credit than any such organisation or society.

From the fourteenth to the eighteenth chapter the great Bokhara mission is before us; and, even after this lapse of time, it reads like a marvel of romance. There is the man before us, without any one of the ordinary facilities for a journey of extraordinary peril.

It reads like the march of a conquering army. Bokhara must be reached; and nothing but Bibles are his help by the long way. At one time he is ticketed for fifty shillings, and offered as a slave; at another, two hundred lashes strip his feet and leave them bare; at another, his voice is raised in preaching to cavelling thousands, with nothing for his pillow but a pyramid of sand; at another, he is crammed into a dungeon, at another lashed to an entire horse's tail. But not a word escapes him, not a sound, but "I will go on to Bokhara, I will proclaim God's Son;" and this volume leaves us as he takes his breath, yearning to rest agains Bokhara.

The second volume of this autobiography will complete the life of this great man. The more severe and shallow criticism which is popular, has not scrupled to impute to Dr. Wolff an egotism which is mostly traceable in the language of a man not entirely conversant with the English language. No man thinks more humbly of his almost superhuman efforts than does Dr. Wolff himself; and we do not see that throughout the volume there can be any cause of offence to any. He is generous to most: he is just to all. Dr. Wolff is not an Englishman, and we shall not emulate those critics who would judge the literature of his life by an English standard; but we think he has been hardly well advised to write his autobiography in the third person. To

us this sort of thing is not familiar, and we may perhaps express a belief that it is not likely to be fashionable. Dr. Wolff is yet, we understand, eager to set out on his great work again. The life he has led has not brought him gold, and many clever parents and guardians will say he might have remained a Jew, have laid up money, and been as near to the kingdom of heaven; but no one knows better than Dr. Wolff that the great mass of parents and guardians will think there must have been some special interposition of Providence in his favour, if, when the fortune is builded up, a corner in the kingdom of heaven is retained. The good old man has sunny memories in the past that settle round him in his easy chair. But since the day his parents believed he was accursed because he "thought," cares have settled thick upon him. His wife was taken from him as she lay sleeping by his side; and with the full measure of his grief upon him, he says, "I, a converted Jew, will build up a temple to my Saviour;" and in Somersetshire now that little church is rising stone by stone, no unenduring monument to the unselfish and unresting life of Joseph Wolff, the great missionary and the good man.

#### A SCAMPER THROUGH SPAIN.\*

We must confess that Spain presents a peculiar charm to our mind; the land of the Cid, Gonsalvo de Cordova, and the imitable Don Quixote. Among no other people did the character and spirit of the middle ages so long survive, in habits, modes of thought, and works of fancy and poetry, as among the Spaniards. A romance invests the entire history of this chivalrous nation. Its rich corn lands, its mines and its seaports, drew to Spain the galleys of Tyre, and the Phoenician names of Ghadir and Kartabah remain in the modern appellations of Cadiz and Cordova. Rosas was a colony from Rhodes, and Ampurias (Emporion) was a Greek settlement. The Carthaginian and the Roman, as England and France in our own times, made Spain their battle-field; and the story of the defence of Numantia and Saguntum rivals that of the modern siege of Saragossa. Lucan, and Martial, and Seneca—Hadrian and Trajan, were Spaniards. The sin of Roderic, the last of the Gothic kings, was punished by the invasion of the Moors; and their expulsion by the army of Ferdinand and Isabella, fomented, in all probability, by the fanaticism of the German troops and relations introduced during the reign of the Emperor Charles V., was as much the cause of the decline of Spain, as the introduction of the gold of America, discovered by Columbus, Cortes, and Pizarro. A wonderful change passed upon the mind of the people, once so dignified, generous, and noble, so superior to selfish cunning, and insensible to fickleness or frivolity; the fierce hatred of a long religious war rendered it arbitrary and exclusive, while luxury contributed to its enervation, and the horrors of the Inquisition were the triumph of a new spirit of the most violent bigotry and intolerance. The fall of Spain is complete, and its degradation in the scale of nations appears, humanly speaking, incapable of a reversal.

We feel grateful for any contribution to our knowledge of the present state of this interesting country; we can turn to books for its history, its resources, and architecture, and the journals of the day exemplify its internal position, its

\* *A Scamper through Spain. Pen and Pencil Sketches in Spain.* By A. C. Andros. (London: E. Stamford, 6, Charing Cross. 1860.)

objects with regard to the outer world, and its political strife—the latter ever beginning and never ending; but we will always welcome any author who will inform us how Spain appeared to him. From the comparison of the rambles and seampers of many observant tourists, we shall in this way only arrive at a clear understanding of what Spain is.

A book lies before us gay with covers of the lovely Magenta colour (we have consulted a junta of ladies on the subject, and are satisfied it is neither Mauve nor Solferino), and glittering with a gilded position mounted on a mule (also gilded) at full galop, and covered with a Spanish "turban," now so familiar in our streets. It is entitled "A Holiday Seamer," and is illustrated by the clever sketches of its lively author, Mr. A. C. Andros, who takes for his motto sentence of Tacitus, to disabuse our minds of the old objection that "travellers see strange things." A map very conveniently points out the mode of travelling by steam-boat, railway, and diligence from Marseilles to San Lucai; and we learn by it that the only lines of railways are those between Valencia, Alicante, and Madrid, and Cordova and Seville, so that the tourist must still, for the most part of his journey, make use of the lumbering diligence and dilatory steamer. No doubt Mr. Andros has "plodded like a man on courting days," and, therefore, can afford to illustrate Shakespere's aphorism—

"Tis ever common,  
That men are merriest when they are from home."

At all events, in his "Seamer" he is natural, lively enough, and brimful of good-humour; and although his chief hopes are centred on being present at a bull-fight—a pleasure which, by a strange fatality, he twice narrowly misses—he has no objection to turn out of his way to contemplate the victim of a street assassination, stabbed in hot blood, or witness the ugly formalities of the garotte. "Sad souls are slain in merry company," and we would suggest that his humorous vein borders on the caricature, and jars on good taste, when he depicts those scenes with his ready, but in these cases ill-timed, pencil. His other illustrations are really good; the views of Alicante, the Alhambra, and Gibraltar, carry the impression of truthfulness; and the sketches of men and manners, full of honest fun and merriment, cannot fail to provoke a congenial smile. We are happy to observe that Mr. Andros never suffers his "buoyant spirits" to betray him into levity or repulsive slang—a matter of no slight commendation in an author of this class now-a-days, although he confesses to "hilarious jollity and not a little musical," and the "performance of delicious hornpipes on the platform of various stations," which gave occasion to his fellow-passenger, very naturally, to conclude that he is "a demented *ros-bif* fresh from Bedlam;" whilst at Valencia he "madly climbs on the stage" of the theatre, and, to the bewilderment of his guide, with his friend "Julio Carol" enacts the encounter of Macbeth and Macduff. On their return, however, to their inn, "a row of frightful cripples," scrambling towards them, fairly puts them to flight. At Alicante he "raps the adamantine nut, and pulls the woolly hair, of the handy little nigger" of his host; and we must ask, does Mr. Andros think the language or action particularly funny? Fleas at Lyons, and beggars at Barcelona, provoke him; but when he takes a slow train instead of the express for Marseilles, he contrives to while away the annoyance by taking sketches of the scenery of the Rhône; and rising from an unpalatable dinner of twenty dishes, "the fish coming last," and "wine which set his teeth on edge for the rest of the

day," he dispelled his sorrows by making the urchins of Barcelona scramble for *cuartos*. From Barcelona to Valencia he travels in a rickety diligence, drawn by ten horses and mules, which "stops once an hour, on an average, to repair damages," over roads deep in dust, halting at a wayside *venta* where he can only obtain *aqua fresca*, but, by way of compensation, inherits a colony of fleas from a "lovely child," whom he somewhat imprudently "fondles." The wires of the electric telegraph appear to be the great sign of civilisation, as he slowly moves at the rate of six miles an hour, although the coachman endeavours to accelerate the speed by throwing large stones at the unlucky animals before him; and we are not surprised to find our lively traveller at length out of all patience at Alicante, and appearing in the character of chariooteer of the *bus*, a post which he maintains by the simple expedient of occasionally "thrusting his dexter elbow into the eye" of Don Pedro, its lawful driver.

At Valencia he observes ladies and gentlemen walking in mushroom hats, and wrapped in long sheets, nicely divided from each other by a line of armed sentries. He eats a melon for the first and last time in Spain, and puzzles a Spaniard by asking him to construe the sentence, "Homo natura est, cretam visum naturam vitium;" and although he informs us that "homo is here used in the feminine," we must honestly confess that we share in his companion's inability to solve it, and have some suspicion of his own powers. The mosquitoes at Bailen, and a quarantine with the stings of attendant insects of a baser kind at Malaga, not to speak of an impracticable earache which a stoker tries to dissipate by the injection of tobacco-smoke, prove too much of a practical joke even for our jocose traveller, of whom we should like to learn who the famous "Henna" of Cordova was? Mr. Andros is too good-natured to be angry if we suggest that he would do well to betake himself to the study of Spanish, for a few conversations with intelligent natives of the country could not fail to be of advantage, while he would be able to save himself on a future journey from many inconveniences. He is never pretentious, and therefore disarms a curious criticism of sundry dates and points of fact and history; but we confess that we are unable to appreciate the justness of his comparison of the rock of Gibraltar to "a gigantic sphinx;" to our eyes the old familiar lion couching is far more truthful, if trite; or his note of interrogation to the word "convert (?) when applied to the mission of a Christian clergyman to the heathen of Africa.

The "Seamer" of our tourist with his holiday draws to its close; he bids farewell to jolting vehicles, in which the fares are dear and excess of luggage is charged for exorbitantly; to hotels, where the provision and lodging are cheap, but require a sun-dried skin, a weary body, and an accommodating appetite; to fascinating mantillas and bright-eyed señoritas; to gallants and peasants not equipped in the costume familiar to frequenters of the English ballet; to laziness and filth; to sharp knives not devoted to their proper use; to hot dusty roads, and towns in decay. He forgets the romance of the Alhambra and the glories of Seville at the admirable mess-table of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar; but, while meditating on the pleasure of seeing at last a bull-fight at Algeciras, is compelled to forego it by the inopportune arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer bound for England. He escapes a couple of cannon-balls fired from the forts of Tarifa, at the good ship "Ganges," and consoles himself with the reflection, that

the indignity will be duly chronicled in the "Times;" while he has still to endure, without hope of satisfaction, the pangs of sea-sickness in the Bay of Biscay. Mr. Andros' "Seamer" is well fitted for the club-table or the counter of the circulating library; it will kill an hour of a wet afternoon, and be in harmony with a bright and sunny day. We give his concluding paragraph as a fair specimen of his style, although we note in the concluding lines a strange travesty of the famous opening sentence of the speech of George III. after his accession. "Short as has been my experience of Spain, I feel bound to add, that, though it certainly has great advantages of splendid climate, fine paintings, lovely women, gorgeous Moslem and Gothic relics, picturesque scenery, rich historical associations, and mournful traces of ancient grandeur; yet when I reflect upon the poverty-stricken nature of the country, its ignorance, its tardy advance in civilisation, its bigotry and religious intolerance, and when I ruminate over my individual experience of its antediluvian (?) means of conveyance, the inferior quality of its hotels, the nasty style of living, the impossibility of its inhabitants, the bother and worry of the passport, quarantine, and customs regulations, the vermin, the garlic, the oil, and the smells, I arrive at the conclusion that there is no place like Old England for freedom, wealth, cleanliness, and comfort; and like the historian, proudly glorying in my British birthright, I exclaim with downright national conceit, 'I thank God, I am an Englishman.'"

#### NEW NOVELS.

*High Church.* (London: Hurst and Blackett.)

—This is a story of which our commendation must be qualified. The least thing we like about this novel is its title. If we could imagine a clever novelist of fertile imagination being commissioned to write a love story, and being enjoined to take his materials out of the newspaper reports of the riots at St. George's-in-the-East, the result would be something very similar to the volumes before us. The High Church have found fiction a very serviceable element in promulgating some of their most cherished views, and it is not without a sort of poetic justice that "High Church," a novel, has been written in opposition to some of their most favoured notions of theory and practice. Every assault, however, is according to the measure of the power of the assailant; and, so far at least as this volume is concerned, the clergy will continue to intone and the congregation to howl with their usual intensity and regularity. Earnest men, both in High Church and Low Church, will see reason to blush for their extreme views, when a scheming novelist contrives to make capital out of their religious dissensions. Let a mere novelist stick to his proper work of providing frivolous stories for frivolous people; but let him not, from "low-thoughted" motives, tamper with subjects of earnest import to religious minds. The man who does so would, in a less civilised station of life, be readiest to hurl a hassock or scream a response. The writer appears to think that people would be at once converted at an open-air meeting who can only become brutalised within an ornate ecclesiastical edifice. If this author means by his title of "High Church" to convey the idea that the large section of clergy who are so denominated are ready to make an utter sacrifice of all calmness and decency of worship for the sake of candles and genuflexions, he is simply promulgating a libel notoriously false. All libels against a great class numbering innumerable men of worth and

sense are equally wicked and ridiculous. On all those great questions which unhappily divide learned and good men in the Church, we should imagine that our novelist is utterly incompetent to form an opinion. He is probably totally ignorant of the facts of ecclesiastical history, or unable to understand the principles they involve. Neither will Churchmen of ultra-reformed views be grateful for the maudlin rhetorical Protestantism of this book. They will justly think that their cause

"Non eget his armis neque detinoribus istis."

We are sorry to make these strictures, because, after this unpleasing element is eliminated, we admit with pleasure and willingness that the novel is not a bad one. The novelist exhibits considerable power in the construction of his plot, and in particular incidents. He is scarcely so successful in his delineation of character, these being of an ordinary type, and somewhat sketchily drawn. The small life of a small town is described more than usually well. Several of the scenes are told with real pathos. The novel, merely *qua* novel, is as good as most of the class; and there is a certain promise and vigour about it that makes us willing to hope much better things from the author by and by. We would advise him, in any second work, to trust to his own inherent strength and the genuine interest of his plot, and not aim at popularity by availing himself of any temporary subject of public interest.

The *dramatis personae* of "High Church" consists of a lay hero of a firm mind, who may otherwise be designated as an obstinate brute, and a clerical hero of pretty much the same characteristics. A pair of poachers, of a villainous turn of mind, make their appearance as father and son; and prove very handy in committing murder and arson, or any other trifles which the necessities of the plot may require. A good scene is made out of the practice of Easter decorations, and when we come to auricular confession the interest is tremendous. There is a young lady who is half in love with a good sort of fellow, but is unable to resist the ecclesiastical attractions brought to bear by the impressive curate. There is another young lady, who is married to the strong-minded man of the book, who is a very affectionate and religious character, and, of course, Low Church, whom we should respect accordingly, had he not separated from his wife because the lady had acquired an injurious habit of attending evening service. This young lady is promptly put to death at the end of the volume, a sure sign that the writer is a very young novelist, and quite new to the work. The ladies and gentlemen of the novel entertain very ethereal attachments, but the vulgar people are disreputable in their lives, and nasty in their social habits. In Mr. Grimley we have an affecting portraiture of that truly British institution, the Protestant churchwarden. Several great moral lessons are to be derived from this simple story! Of these we shall only specify two. First, it is not quite right in an Anglican confessor to fall in love with a pretty penitent when she happens to be married already. Secondly, it is rather injudicious for young people to become engaged when they do not in reality care anything about each other.

If the reader thinks our account of the story rather slight and unsatisfactory, we advise him to read the book, which, after all, is quite worth perusal. We extract, almost at random, a specimen of the style:

"Meanwhile the merchant and the minister went along the dark road, the minister on guard against any attack of Martin."

"If you raise a hand against me, Martin Chester,

I may forget myself, and strike back—a little to-night may make me like yourself, and a little forbearance in us both may make us better men."

"What did you want with my wife, sir? what right had you to seek her out, knowing her husband was not there to preserve her from harm?"

"Patience—let me think."

"There was something sad and appealing in the tone, and Martin's hand unclenched. The curate walked silently on. He was a wilful man, and it had always been a struggle to conquer his will. He had never been inclined to give way to threats, and the threat of a blow was to harden him, and to shut up his heart hermetically. Yet he had sought Martin once, and though his good intentions had been thrust upon himself, his pride had not been deeply aroused. And on that night he was so strangely different; he could not look on human misery, in any shape or form, and not feel willing to alleviate it; his mind was unsettled, and, as he had said a moment since, there was much to trouble him. He would be at peace with all the world that night—especially with that man at his side, whom he had injured for a moment in his thoughts, and whose life he had even helped to blight. He had a right to be humiliated, for he had sinned against God and man. The wife of Martin Chester had taught him his duty, and that woman—the only one he had ever loved—was unhappy by his act! Yes, he would tell him all—even of his last struggle, and his parting words to Ada Chester.

"Mr. Chester," said he, at last, "we have but a little while on earth to teach peace and good-will amongst men, and both of us have failed in the practice of so good a lesson. I will tell you why I sought your wife, and I think I will prove, even to you, that no better, truer woman lives. I only ask your patience—when you feel in your heart I lie, strike."

"Geoffrey Stone told his story simply. He did not allude a great deal to the past, or to the light thrown upon it by Margaret Cheyne; he spoke chiefly of the incidents of that night, of his own doubts of the motives that had brought Martin and Miss Cheyne together, of his visit to Haselton House, and Mrs. Chester. What he thought never to tell to living man, and that which Mrs. Chester had related to him he briefly recapitulated, and not without emotion, to Martin; and he concluded by the painful, humiliating confession of his unworthiness and weakness—of that one moment, when right and wrong were hopelessly confounded, and the secret of his life leaped to his lips, and betrayed him.

"It was a moment of passion—weak, erring, obstinate. And in my madness I respected her as a saint far above me, and did not wrong her by one word. I knew her soul was pure, and there had never been a thought traitorous to her love and you, and I loved her at that moment more for that. And until that moment, Martin Chester, your wife has never heard a word from me that I might blush at, or that the world might not listen to. Do you believe me?"

"Yes."

"Geoffrey Stone extended his hand, but Martin, with his gaze directed earthward, did not see it. He might not have cared to take it in his own if he had; for he had never liked the man, and a few moments' outpouring of his heart was not to sweep away in an instant the prejudice and hate that he had borne towards him. He believed every word that he had heard, and he felt himself unworthy—felt, too, the danger from which he had escaped, and was impressed more than he cared to own by the frank avowal of the curate. He was anxious to get home, and think of it all in the solitude of his own chamber, before the day dawned for a better life. Yes, from that day, a better life! What he had turned from only an hour since, and killed with fresh disappointments and new suspicions, he would begin again on the morrow and carry out hopefully and manfully.

"I may be better able to thank you at a future day for all that you have said to-night, Mr. Stone," said he. "I can only ask now,—forbearance."

"It is yours. You and I have both been weak and erring men, despite our wills of iron, which, in our narrow pride, were not to be subdued. Good night."

*Who shall be Duchess; or, the New Lord of Barleigh.* 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.)

We have here two volumes which would be hailed with delight by Mrs. Wittitterley, if a Kate Nickleby could be found willing to resume her readings. The scenes of the story are principally laid in the midst of luxuriously-furnished apartments: curtains of satin and lace draping, lofty windows; costly mirrors glittering on delicately tinted walls; carpets rich in vivid colouring and soft as velvet, covering polished floors. The characters correspond to the apartments. The younger ladies are clad in delicate muslins, glistening silks, golden or raven hair as the case may be, sweeping downwards in braids and tresses; the more advanced in age, still lovely in rich velvets, satins, brocade and lace that empresses might envy; the low moated granges, and ducal castles; letters confidential from Laura to Constance, and Constance to Laura; balls and *fêtes*, manoeuvring and counter-maneuvring—and surely you should be content. But for the plot. The heir of a dukedom is "about to marry." He is afraid, however, that the coronet and broad acres may prove more attractive than the man. This will not do. He becomes, therefore, a "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and makes his appearance as Edward Gerard, an artist, particularly happy in taking likenesses of young ladies. These sit to him in quick succession and with exemplary patience. In their sweet simplicity, no suspicion is entertained of his real character or design. He is not so successful with the more elderly ladies. They detect the wolf in his fleecy garments, and hence the situations and interest (if any) of the story. The candidates are at length reduced to two, the Lady Clementina Leicester Smyth (*sic*) plays off her daughter, the fair Louisa, against the charming Constance, the young *protégé* of Lady Lydsdale. Edward is sorely puzzled, but a ball at "grand old Cecilhurst" brings matters to a crisis. Constance is persuaded, in two pages of thrilling interest, to "adopt a touch of *rouge*," taking, as we think, a mean advantage of Louisa. This touch lends such beauty to her cheek and lustre to her eye, that, coupled with an airy skirt of azure blue over a rich white satin, it proves irresistible. She goes in and wins easily. This is the climax of the story; the interest now visibly decreases. Of course Constance is not displeased to find that our artist has expectations, and we are not surprised they are soon realised; how, indeed, could the poor old paralytic duke live on without an apology? He dies on the marriage-day, and all proceeds most satisfactorily to a conclusion. It will be perceived that we are not disposed to say much in commendation of this work. The plot is flimsy, the characters commonplace, and a more serious objection may be found in an occasional irreverent use of Scripture language. Whether it secures the interest of many or few, will, we think, much depend upon the extent of that class of readers to which we at first referred.

#### SHORT NOTICES.

*Health Resorts of Britain.* By Spencer Thomson, M.D., I.R.C.S.E. &c. &c. (London: Ward and Lock. 1860.) Sterne said that he would walk fifty miles to see the critic who would permit an author to obtain possession of his mind; the result of that occupation probably would form a model review, in the eyes of the author, but would tend, in most cases, to a very unfavourable impression of the critic's powers or principle in the mind of the public. We will own that Dr. Thomson writes in a chatty, easy, fluent, and, therefore, in a pleasant, but certainly not highly profitable manner. We should have

nevertheless preferred the result of his own personal observations to the information of others. We require, in matters of such importance as health somewhat more than meagre notices, where the local authority, Sir James Clark, Dr. Granville, or Dr. Edwin Lee, may be silent. We want information, grounded on the comparison of place with place, and climate with climate; and not a mere *résumé* of the opinions of others. We could tolerate solemisms, or words of an unknown mint, such as "Englified," "location," "surrounding," "new sprung-up," "reachable," "crescentic," "sited," and the like, content to guess at their possible meaning, provided that we were given an accurate solid work in the main. We could be content to be treated to a series of wood-cuts which have already appeared in the shilling "Official Railway Guides," although the hotels, which figure prominently in many of these views, carry with them the look of an advertisement; but we strongly deprecate the phrase "it is said," in reference to circumstances of climate, when the health of visitors who are to be influenced by Dr. Thomson's remarks is at stake. Several popular watering-places are unaccountably omitted: for instance, Walmer, Seaford, Lyme Regis, Swanage, Walton-le-Naze, Harwich, Aldborough, Southwold; the entire coast of Lincolnshire; Norfolk, with the exception of Cromer; Scarborough, and the bare mention of Filey, must content the people of Yorkshire. Durham has no representative; Berwick, on debatable ground, is the only seaside town of Northumbria, as Ilfracombe is in North Devon, singled out for mention. North Cornwall is quietly passed over, whilst the bathing towns of the coast of Lancashire, south of Morecombe Bay, are mentioned *serialis*, and those of Cumberland wholly omitted. Wales has no reason to complain, while Scotland receives a few notices of the old guide-book type. We are sorry to assure our author that "the old chapel and its fine remaining arch," at Hastings, are the subject of a sketch called "Modern Ruins," in "Household Words"; that "chine," applied to ravines in the sea-cliffs, is not a "provincial term" of the Isle of Wight; but current as an honest Saxon word in Hants and Dorset; that at Lamberton toll-bar, "runaway lovers" will do well not to follow his information there "to be tied for weal or woe," unless they are quite prepared to take the benefit of a somewhat stringent Act. The exquisite story of "Sweet-heart Abbey" our author vulgarizes into "Sweet-heart's Abbey, as it is sometimes called;" and converts "Claverton," or Bathwick Hills, at Bath, into separate eminences. The indistinct map is none of the most modern, if we may judge by several omissions, as, for example, of the railways to Malvern and Carisbrooke. We have no inclination to break butterflies on the wheel, such as these "Sketches," which the author aptly enough compares to a "guide post," and not to a "Guide," while he informs us that "the standard book on British Climate and Health Resorts has yet to be written." There is indeed, a favourable opening for a really comprehensive and trustworthy work on "Health Resorts," but it must be written by a man who will visit each locality, judge for himself on its merits, and present us with his own deliberate conclusions. We do not ask for a "Guide to the Watering Places," but we plead for a popular, and at the same time a thoroughly scientific, analysis of the qualities of mineral springs, and the adaptation of the seaside places of summer and winter sojourn to various complaints and requirements. Upon the scenery and objects of interest we can pronounce for ourselves when we reach the spot; but the question where may we best recruit our health, can only be answered by a medical guide. Dr. Thomson says that such a work can only be written by a confederate; we think otherwise, and suggest the trial as a hint for the holidays, to any competent physician who will attempt it, with the assurance that his labour will not be without profit both to the public and to himself. Meanwhile, we must rest satisfied with Sir J. Clark, Dr. Granville, and Dr. Lee.

Conference on Missions held in 1860, at Liverpool, including the Papers read, the conclusions reached, and a comprehensive Index showing the various matters brought under review. Edited by the

Secretaries to the Conference. Second Thousand. (London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners Street, 1860.) This book is the record of one of the most important missionary meetings which has ever been held in this country. It was called together in order that, by their mutual consultations, all Christians of the United Kingdom might be stirred up to a greater zeal, and to a more complete consecration of time, of effort, and substance in this work of the Lord. It was also felt that it must be a lasting benefit for them to examine in detail the working of their various missionary agencies, to compare their different plans, and to throw into a common stock the results of that valuable experience which they have earned hardly upon the very fields of heathenism. It was arranged by the promoters of the scheme that four days should be spent in discussing the various plans of missionary labour at home and abroad; and a series of minutes were ordered to be prepared embodying the opinions expressed at each Conference. It is of course impossible that we should go into all the subjects treated of in these discussions; but there is one or two points among them to which we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers. We often hear it said that the labours of modern missionaries have produced but small effects in comparison with the efforts which have been made, and the expenses which have been incurred in carrying them out. But this objection has been ably met by one of the speakers at these meetings, by a calculation and view of this subject which we think will be both new and interesting to most of our readers. We will quote his own words. The Rev. J. B. Whiting, Central Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, remarked that he did not like the word "failure," in connection with this subject. He had endeavoured to acquire some information as to the amount of success with which God had blessed missionary efforts; and he found that the Bible had been translated during the last sixty years into upwards of 100 languages. There were 100,000 professing Christians in New Zealand; 100,000 in Burmah and Pegu; 112,000 Protestant Christians in India; 5,000 or 6,000 in Mesopotamia; 250,000 in Africa; 40,000 in America; and 250,000 in the Islands of the Pacific. There were Christians in China, Madagascar, Mauritius, and many other parts of the world. There were 200,000 or 300,000 under the care of Christian pastors in the West Indies. There were more than a million and a quarter of living Christians, who, but for the labours of the missionaries, would all have remained idolaters. We were apt to compare the missionary successes of the present time, in disparaging terms, with the successes which attended apostolic labour. He had inquired, however, from the most competent authorities, as to how many individuals, in their opinion, were gathered out of heathendom by the labours of the inspired Apostles during the first sixty years of mission work after the Ascension of the Saviour; and he had been assured that, as far as they could judge, not more than one million of living Christians were found after those first sixty years. There is one more subject to which we must refer our readers. The great question is much agitated in the present day, of the introduction of Christianity into India, by means of teaching the Bible in the schools supported by Government; and on this subject we would adduce the testimony here given by Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Edwards, the conqueror of Moultaun, who, in the interval of those military operations in which he so much distinguished himself, had paid the most earnest attention to the religious and moral condition of our Indian empire. His testimony in favour of so teaching the Bible is most decided. He maintains that, while no compulsory methods were resorted to, the natives would respect us for the open declaration and teaching of our religious principles, and they already suspect us of being actuated by some sinister motives with regard to them; we so scrupulously, and as they think cunningly, keeping them back. And he justly argues that we cannot suppose but that such vast populations have been made over to our rule, in order that we should impart to them those great blessings with which Divine Providence has so largely favoured us. Nor do we see how the force of this argument can be evaded. Every part of

this volume is indeed replete with the most important and interesting matter; moreover, the book is exceedingly well got up, being printed on good paper, and in a clear type; and, in addition to its copious index, it possesses the advantage of synoptical notes in the margin, which greatly facilitate a reference to its contents. In short, in the whole of its arrangements, it reflects the greatest credit both upon the composers and the publishers.

*Skin Diseases and their Remedies.* By Robert I. Jordan, M.D. (Churchill.) Many medical men have written upon this subject, but perhaps no member of the profession has afforded so useful a manual as the author of the little volume before us. The works of that eminent authority, Erasmus Wilson, are far too diffuse, and the very clever treatise of Cazenove is not suited as a hand-book for those who wish to gain an easy guide to the treatment of these painful and obstinate affections. Mr. Hunt and others have essayed their best, but their efforts have not been successful. Dr. Jordan has effected more than any of his predecessors, but his work is not entirely without fault. His history of skin disease in Europe is clear and succinct; the characters, distinguishing marks, and causes are well described, and the methods of treatment accurate and trustworthy. Very truly does he say that "History has no stories of sadder interest than those recited of the ravages of skin diseases." We have only to go back to Scripture, in its earlier history, and we find Job smitten with sore boils, from the sole of his foot to his crown. In a later period, we get Pliny's account of the tubercular leprosy; and between 1006 of our era and 1630, we find that more than fifty pestilences occurred, nearly all general, and several of them the most deadly on record. Dr. Jordan has given a brief outline of the history of skin disease, and his systematic description of the different forms of the affection is lucidly afforded. It is well known that of the many classifications which have been proposed for simplifying the study of skin diseases, that of Willan is the one which, upon the whole, still presents the greater number of advantages. With this Dr. Jordan wisely finds some fault, for as he says, "it groups together disorders which are widely apart in their essential characters; it separates other disorders which are closely akin. If carried out strictly, indeed, it would often separate mere phases of the same disorder." There is no doubt, however, that it is plain and practical; and, as Dr. Jordan continues, "taken for what is chiefly wanted—as a means, that is, by which one skin disease may be readily distinguished from another—it is, in its main features, without any worthy rival." The author has therefore adopted, as far as possible, Willan's classification. Among the different headings those belonging to tubercle, ferrunculus, carbuncle, and malignant pustule, will be found useful; though we cannot quite agree that the obstinate affection, *acne rosacea*, under the same heading, "is very properly regarded as a consequence of spirit drinking in excess." There have been many cases in which moderation was strongly marked on the part of the sufferer; and there was one case of an illustrious lady, deceased, whose character was without stain or blemish, but whose painful and prominent facial affection baffled the skill and ingenuity of every physician in the land. A small account of the very peculiar affection of the skin, "melanopathia," with some remarks on its causes, by the late Dr. Addison, will be found interesting; and the entire work may be considered a valuable addition to any medical library.

*Exercises adopted to the New and Complete Course of Grammatical and Idiomatic Studies of the French Language.* By Auguste Aigné de Charente. (Longman & Co. 1860.) If our excellent friends the Orphéonists are to repeat their visit to our shores, we must really at once begin to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with their language. The embraces and kisses which they so plentifully bestowed upon their admirers, for want of words to express their enthusiastic feelings, were so foreign to our own reserved habits, that in self-defence we shall be compelled to learn French, and insist on their paying us the compliment of learning English. But, to speak seriously, we see in this rather amusing occurrence only one of many proofs which are daily

afforded of the necessity for a more general cultivation of modern languages, and especially of French, and we have in the little volume before us an excellent guide and assistant. The plan is in some respects novel, and is carried out with great care and ability. The colloquial exercises are especially valuable, and are well calculated to promote that most important attainment—the speaking, and conversing in French. Another part of the work is entitled "Gallicisms and Anglicisms." Much care is devoted to this portion, and very judiciously; for after all, in the "idioms" lies the great difficulty in acquiring languages. In this part we have many interesting and well-selected extracts from the works of well known and standard authors in both languages. And Monsieur de Charente has done well in departing from the well-worn track hitherto so pertinaciously adhered to by most of our writers in this particular branch of study. We have extracts from the writings of Lord Brougham, Macaulay, Charles Dickens, and other modern authors of no little weight and authority. The work is adopted in the military academies of Woolwich and Sandhurst, and we heartily commend it as one likely to become eminently useful, and, at no distant period, a standard work in our schools.

*Hymns and Glorias, from the End of the Book of Common Prayer, &c.* (London: Rivingtons.) There are members of our Church who will tolerate nothing beyond Brady and Tate; there are others, a more numerous class, who very much prefer one or other of the many excellent selections of hymns now so much in use. We fear the little work before us will satisfy neither party. It introduces a few hymns in common use, and will therefore not please the former. These hymns are really very few—and will not be satisfactory to the latter class. There are, however, some very pleasing tunes; and the hymns, though few, are unexceptionable—the type is clear and good—the price moderate, and we may safely command it to those who are interested in promoting congregational psalmody.

*Satan enters the House prepared for his Reception; or, the Danger of False Profession.* By the Rev. J. D. Brown, Vicar of Braintree. (Wertheim, Mackintosh, and Hunt, Paternoster Row.) This sermon has had a wide circulation, being a new edition, and the ninth thousand issued. The preface is by the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., who says very truly that the author has rendered a great benefit to the Church of Christ, in a day in which the personality and agency of the evil spirit are denied.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

"The Edinburgh Review," July, 1860. The "Edinburgh Review" continues as solid and varied as ever. Although its brilliant days are numbered, and its advent no longer is expected with feverish interest, its high intrinsic worth remains very much the same. The present number consists of twelve articles, dealing with a very fair proportion of the subjects that have of late been agitated in literature and society. The first article and the last are devoted to class subjects: the former will be peculiarly interesting to the political economist, the latter to the politician. The subjects are respectively, Chevalier on the Probable Fall of Gold, and the recent pamphlets on Parliamentary Reform, by John Stuart Mill and Sir John Walsh. Between these there are a series of able articles on subjects, to ourselves at least, more interesting. Mr. Vernon Harcourt's "Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose," as being concerned with stately, historical, and political personages, is of course the subject of a careful review by the "Edinburgh." The reviewer brings out the tendency of this work to assign a higher character to Mr. Perceval's abilities than is generally attributed to that statesman. The editor's remarkable carelessness receives a dignified rebuke, but very unlike the trenchant onslaught of the old Mohawks of the "Edinburgh." What periodical criticism has lost in vigour it has made up in politeness. We have next a careful résumé of D'Haussonville's "Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France." The ensuing article gives a popular but clear and scientific account of Sir R. Murchison's geological discoveries since the publication of the "Siluria," and makes

us fellow-travellers with Sir Roderick in his scientific explorations of the north of Scotland. The present aspect of Italian politics has given occasion to an article of conspicuous ability and great historical information on the "Patrimony of St. Peter." The writer discusses the doctrine, so boldly put forward at the present time, of the identity of the Pope's temporal power and spiritual supremacy. He contends that, as a matter of theory, such a pretension is opposed to the principles of the Latin Church, and that, as a matter of fact, it is contradicted by the events of his history. The story of the spiritual rule in Italy is the story of the most selfish, cruel, and bloody despotism that ever existed in Europe. The alienation of the territory of the Church by the pontiffs in favour of their sons and nephews creates numerous precedents fatal to the present pretensions of the Papacy. It was thus that Caesar Borgia gained the Romagna for a time, and that the Farnese family dispossessed Parma for ever from the Roman See. At this point the writer appears to us to have made great use of "Ranke's History of the Popes," but without acknowledging the obligation. An article on "Dr. Vaughan's Revolutions in English History" confirms the view which we ourselves expressed upon the first publication of Dr. Vaughan's work, of the imperfections and inequalities with which it abounded, and the many erroneous details with which it was disfigured. Mrs. Grote is the personage whom reviewers just now particularly delight to honour. The number of the "Edinburgh" before us, the "Quarterly," and the "Westminster," all contain notices of her recent work. Certainly Mrs. Grote is a charming biographer, and Ary Scheffer, both in art and history, is deserving of repeated commemoration. One of the most valuable articles in the number is on "Prince Dolgoroukov and Serf-Emancipation." The Prince must have exiled himself for ever from the Russian pale by the frankness of his disclosures and the spirit of his invective. The story he tells is a most miserable one. Though the "Edinburgh" reviewer does not appear to suspect it, we cannot but think that there have been feelings at work with Prince Dolgoroukov which have induced him, perhaps unconsciously, to heighten the colouring of his details. Up to the present time all the Imperial professions respecting serf-emancipation have proved utterly nugatory. Next in order comes the "Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen Von Ense," and, of course, we have again the often-quoted extract of Prince Albert and the "Star Terraces." The most improper publication of these letters has tarnished poor Humboldt's reputation, and affixed on him the characteristics of envy and acerbity. We understand, however, that a kinder-hearted and more generous man never existed. The paper on "Cardinal Mai's Vatican Codex" is too brief, which imparts to it the character of incompleteness. The article on the seventeenth volume of M. Thiers' "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" is exceedingly well timed. "If," says the reviewer, "the author had published a pamphlet 'Sur les Frontières Naturelles,' he could not have more directly excited the French people to accept the late annexation of Savoy as a mere instalment of their due." M. Thiers' rampant Bonapartism is of a highly mischievous tendency. We really apprehend the effect of his ensuing volume, which will tell the story of the battle of Waterloo and the occupation of Paris, upon the excitable Parisians. It will be one of the many links in the chain that is gradually bringing the two nations into their old position of antagonism. It is melancholy to see how such a mind as M. Thiers' has succumbed to Imperial despotism. The reviewer gives an able discussion to the frontier claims of France, only a little too serious for such ridiculous pretensions. At this point we take our leave of a more than usually interesting number of the "Edinburgh."

The "Cornhill" for August goes on its way rejoicing. Pleasant reading than the current chapters of "Framley Parsonage" we have never perused. The driest politician will be amused by the keen, pleasant talk about Lord Brock and Lord de Terrier. The second article, "Unto this Last," bears the modest initials J. R., which in this case means the renowned name of John Ruskin. This paper is

written in a grave, earnest style, and cannot fail to be of great practical use to those who will take to heart its really solemn teaching. To those interested in the question of strikes this paper will be of peculiar value. Mr. Thackeray discourses respecting George II., but a large proportion of his readers are acquainted with his ideas on the time before their publication. We confess that we have read his brilliant chapters with a certain feeling of dissatisfaction, for Mr. Thackeray seems studiously to ignore many good and great names in Church and State. "Stranger than Fiction" is a very strange paper, indeed; we suspect an entire hoax. The writer gives us full leave to distrust his narrative, and we avail ourselves of the permission to the utmost extent.

"Edinburgh Veterinary Review." (Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh.) We had occasion in a recent number to speak favourably of this quarterly review, and we can find no reason to withdraw our praise, inasmuch as the July number before us is full of well-digested matter, and the articles written in a scientific, though rational manner. The paper on "Spasmodic Colic," in horses—its causes, nature, and rational method of treatment by Joseph Gamgee, senior, will be found most instructive to all who study the diseases of the horse. This will doubtless become a very popular journal.

#### RAIN.

On the breast of what warm star or sun  
Sky-born rain,  
Dost thou slumber now, when one by one  
The rivers have ceased their hopeless plain,  
And the flowers look up with wasted eye,  
And the white leaves whisper for thy love—  
We faint, we die!

Sleepest thou? And on parching lawns  
The sick herds mean;  
The lark is dumb in the dewless dawns,  
And the ouzel hops from stone to stone,  
And the thrush and blackbird from the bough  
None other music send than this—

Why tarriest thou?  
Come, that the earth may watch thee run  
Thy rapturous flight,  
Or turn and faint on the breast of the sun,  
When the labouring rock is pierced with light,  
And weave of warm airs and moistened ground  
A seven-hued diadem to bind

Thy wet hair round.  
Thou camest oft when the year was young,  
And day by day,  
Through the greening woods thy laughter rung,  
And thy kisses cloyed the heart of May,  
Though she loves thee well and sighed for thee  
When the warm-browed June with quenched look,  
Said "Love thou me?"

Whither, ah whither, to what coves  
Of sea or sky,  
For the love of what low winds or waves  
Hast thou fled with her to dream and die?  
Wilt thou never quit that cloudless shore?  
Must the stream be mute, and the sick earth pale  
For evermore.

Thou hast had thy hour of love and ease,  
Awake—arise,  
For thy children flock from purple seas,  
And serry their ranks in misty skies;  
For the swift winds hurry to and fro,  
And their trailing banners flout the crests  
Of pine below. W.

We have lately had an opportunity of inspecting a most curious engraving of the moon, at present in the possession of Mr. Nicholls, of the Temple. Judging from the style of the work, and the minuteness with which every detail corresponds with the surface of the planet as represented to us through the telescope, there can be little doubt but that the original drawing was made from actual observations. If so, when the age of the work is considered, it can be no other than an impression of the plate engraved under the superintendence of the astronomer Cassini, the original of which was destroyed by order of the Inquisition. The engraving is in all respects a *chef d'œuvre*, and well worthy the attention of *connoisseurs*.

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 Weale's Series, Deuison (E. B.), Treatise on Clocks, Watches, and Bells, new edition, 2s. 6d. and 4s.  
 Wightwick (G.), Hints to Young Architects, 2nd edition, post 8vo., 7s.  
 Williams (Rowland), Letter to Bishop of St. David's, 8vo., 2s.  
 Worboise (E. J.), Helen Bury, new edition, 12mo., 2s. 6d.

**BIBLIOTHECA ELEGANTISSIMA ET SELECTA.**—Mr. Joseph Lilly, of 15, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, has recently published his catalogue of choice, valuable, and interesting books, with an appendix of rare and curious books in early English literature, from the libraries of the late Rev. John Mitford, and S. W. Singer, Esq. Some beautiful illuminated missals, on vellum, including a splendid Latin Psalter, of English creation, of the 13th century, are also on sale.

WE have on our table a very interesting catalogue, just issued by Mr. Basil Montague Pickering, of 196, Piccadilly, of works he has recently purchased by sale or private contract from well known collections. The present list is only a portion, of which the remainder will be published in October. The catalogue is in every way worthy of the reputation of his house. We have glanced through it, and find it of a really interesting character.

## CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

An old Greek says, "Water is best;" in a thousand modern temperance halls the sentiment is repeated: whether at this moment agriculturists concur in it, is rather doubtful. In normal summers about this date, there is, in general, no disinclination to water. Multitudes seek it for purposes of ablution; some affect to like it as a potation. There is usually very much "paidlin" in burn and brook, and citizens make a *hejira* of it from counter and counting-house, to dip in the salt flood, and to quaff ephalbe and hydro-sulphurated draughts at fashionable fountains. This hydrophilism gives excuse, no doubt, for much galavanting on the part of otherwise sedate seniors, much gadding about among—at home—staid mothers, and for some few flirtations on the part of the young ladies, so coy and retiring in winter quarters. But that is no business of ours; indeed it may be one essential part of the hydrologic regimen—the dash of innocent spirit to qualify the cup of cold water. We have here to speak merely of a water literature, which usually makes its appearance about this season in the form of guide-books to *brunnen* and bathing-places, with the physician and chemist's share of advice and information respecting the quality of different waters, and how to use them for the purposes of health. In this way, French writers supply the market with a fair stock of books. Many of these performances resemble the element of which they treat, when we have the least desire to taste it: they are very watery. But there are others which have the sparkle of the fountain charged with carbonic acid gas. These, of course, one likes best; and two or three of the most recent may be mentioned as calculated to interest the medical man, and no less the valetudinarian who can afford to visit the springs and watering-places of the Continent. And first, for popular reading, we may mention bathers' manual for *Plombières*, by M. Isidore Bourdon (*a*), and a process of medicinal hydrology by the same author (*b*). The former is chatty and agreeable; the latter gives an account of all the mineral waters of France, in alphabetical order of places. Then, if one would venture farther a-field, he may have an experienced writer for companion, in M. Constantine James, to Italy and elsewhere, and a pleasant enough companion he will be found (*c*). Of a more scientific character are Dr. Liétard's "Chemical Studies of the Waters of *Plombières*" (*d*), and the valuable "Hydrological Dictionary" (*e*), the joint work of Dr. Fardel, inspector of the mineral waters of Vichy, Dr. Lebret, inspector of those of Barèges, and M. Lefort, inspector of mines. This dictionary gives an account of all the mineral waters of the world, their chemical analysis and curative properties. But enough of water for once. We have spoken with every respect of hydrology, and desire to speak with equal respect of a subject on which the public mind is at once interested and greatly divided. We would here indicate rather sources of information than dogmatise.

M. L. Figuer has published the third volume of a work (*f*), which has attracted great attention on the Continent, in which he treats of animal magnetism in a critical point of view—as a history of animal magnetism rather than as presenting a treatise upon it. He states that, in establishing the strict analogy, if not the identity, of animal magnetism and hypnotism, he has brought back artificial somnambulism, provoked by magnetism, to a psychological state—that is to say, to a condition entirely natural. This parity admitted, he does not flatter himself that he has said all that can be said to explain the strange phenomena of magnetic somnambulism, and adds that the matter is too delicate, and has been too little explored hitherto by any observation really scientific, to enable one to put forward such a pre-

tension. Dr. Philips, Professor of electro-biology, (*g*) is more positive in handling his subject. He affirms that he can make one, in spite of himself, cataleptic, mute, blind, or a stammerer, and lays down certain theses which we must leave to the consideration of the reader. Matter, he says, is a composite of monades or indivisible atoms; the difference of bodies results from a difference in the mode of association of the monades which compose it; the monade is a soul; all souls are virtually equal among themselves, and infinite in the powers of their faculties; powers virtually infinite in the soul are limited by matter; the difference manifested between souls is contingent and not essential; it is due to the difference of actions exercised by matter in distinct souls; finally, the quantity of power exercised by a soul is by reason of the organic development of the body. On a kindred topic is a work by the well-known author, Maximilian Drossbach, on the genesis of consciousness, published by Brockhaus of Leipzig (*h*), wherein he undertakes the solution of the question on the foundation of spiritual manifestations. Our scanty learning on the subject does not enable us to follow him, but he assures us of the scientific interest with which he has surrounded it.

After this the reader may desire to know of some work of a lighter nature—of one that shall not greatly tax his faith or powers of reflection. We shall not advise him to peruse the latest *brochure*—the English Volunteers (*i*)—though it is amusing by its spitefulness and usual amount of French ignorance of English institutions; but here is a volume by a practised hand, Alexandre Weill, which will beguile several hours profitably and pleasantly (*k*). After glancing over it, we conclude with the author, that "this book will only be read with profit by honest women and men of honour." To these it certainly commends itself. The author's judgment on the French novel and its moral defects, compared with the German and English novel, appears to us to be as sound as it is frankly spoken.

A little fast is the "Lions of Paris," by the Countess Dash—a pseudonym, of course (*j*). The hand is masculine enough, and dashes off a sketch of French society in Paris with admirable rapidity. We love far better a volume neatly got up, and illustrated by woodcuts from a graver of our own country, H. Linton, entitled "The Lady of Bourbon" (*m*), an old French *fabliau* in eight-syllable verse of the era of the troubadours, set forth in prose by Mary Lafon. He has done his work charmingly. It is a book to be read in the shady bower or under the greenwood tree, and all aloud, to a listening circle of young men and maidens. It is an old tale of a heart-disease that has not been cured to the present day—jealousy; and thus it begins—"Count Guy, of Flanders, had a daughter, called Flamenca, whose marvellous beauty was like the flowers. Her blushes shone more bright and lively than the rose of May, on a complexion fair as the newly-blossomed hawthorn." Archambaud, Count of Bourbon-les-Bains, fell mightily in love with the lady, and wooed her in the fashion of the old feudal times. He obtained her hand in spite of the existence of a powerful rival, the King of the Slavonians. How he came to be jealous of his lady, and how he came to be cured of it, is very artlessly told; and the story is so short that we would not willingly deprive the reader of the pleasure of perusing it for himself. An appendix contains several specimens of the language of the old troubadours. A fine book of Parisian gossip is that by M. Fournier (*n*), on the streets, hotels, bridges, theatres, churches, &c., of the French capital. The author's name is well known as that of a successful journalist. He appears to have prived, in his time, into all the holes and corners of Paris, and understands the slang of the *cabaret* and of the *gamin*, and has picked up not a few traditions not without value to the

(a) *Manuel du Baigneur à Plombières*. Par M. Isidore Bourdon. (Paris and London: Baillière.)

(b) *Précis d'hydrologie médicale*. Par M. L. Bourdon. (Paris: Baillière.)

(c) *Excursions aux eaux minérales d'Italie, de l'Arrigie et des Pyrénées-Orientales*. Par M. C. James. (Paris: Baillière.)

(d) *Etudes cliniques sur les eaux de Plombières*. Par Dr. Liétard. (Paris: Baillière.)

(e) *Dictionnaire général des eaux minérales*. Par les Drs. Fardel et Lebret, and M. Lefort. (Paris: Baillière.)

(f) *L'histoire du Merveilleux dans les temps modernes*. Par Louis Figuer. (Paris: Barthés. London: Lovell.)

(g) *De electro-biologie. De braitisme*. (Paris: Baillière.)  
 (h) *Die Genesis des Bewusstseins nach atomistischen Prinzipien* (London: Nutt.)

(i) *Les Volontaires Anglais, coup-d'œil sur les peuples et l'opérarchie Anglaises*. Par Ach. Gentz. (Paris: Barthés and Co.)

(k) *Si j'avais une fille à moi*. Par Alexandre Weill. (Barthés and Co.)

(l) *Les Lions de Paris*. Madam Comtesse Dash.

(m) *La Dame de Bourbon*. (Paris: Barthés and Co.)

(n) *Étages des rues de Paris*. Par M. E. Fournier. (Barthés and Co.)

romancist. As to slang, we are told that the small boys in the streets addicted to its use are quite in despair for new terms, since the minister last year banished, by his circular, Argot from the stage. Enough remains among them to make them as provoking to certain classes of the community as our own juveniles are provoking with their endemic—"Who shot the dog?" The author has to talk of the great Anglomania which prevailed in Paris better than a century ago. He informs us that a Frenchman, named De Vaux, opened a place for music and dancing which took the name of Vauxhall. It was not long before the fame of Vauxhall reached Paris, and the gay citizens could not rest contented until they had one of their own. About the same time—that is, about 1750—Lord Ranelagh built a rotunda at Chelsea for musical entertainments, and where refreshments could be had. A certain Madame de Boccage sang the praises of Ranelagh in verses which have only the merit of being forgotten; but at the time they inspired the French, who were not long in having their Ranelagh, which lasted and was famous until the beginning of the present year, when it was pulled down. Madame de Boccage, in the "Nouveau Magazin Francais," of 1750, speaks in rapturous terms of the Chelsea Ranelagh—

"—ce séjour élégant

D'Handell"—and describes it from the rafters to the benches, not forgetting mention of

"Le thé qu'un Chinois offre à Tien  
De Moka la liqueur chérie," &c.

Mabille and Cremorne are perhaps the modern representatives in two capitals of the ancient French and English Ranelaghs. *Tempora mutantur*; the sequel of the quotation is not so true, perhaps.

What people say of us we like to know, and like listeners, we often hear no good of ourselves. It was this curiosity which induced us to handle a duodecimo by L. J. Larcher—"Les Anglais, Londres et L'Angleterre" (o)—with an introduction by Emile de Girardin. It is a kind of cyclopaedia of English manners, customs, and institutions, in which we read of cock-fighting and *bœufs*, coffee-shops and taverns, domestic servants and sweethearts, of *Magna Charta* and wife-selling, and much besides. We are a very ridiculous people, if all we read here of ourselves be true. Fact or fiction make a pleasant *mélange* in these pages. Well! to be caricatured is better than to have no likeness taken of us at all. It argues popularity.

We have left ourselves space to mention a biography of Nelson, by M. E. Forges (p), who professes to derive his materials from the hero's letters and despatches published some years ago by Sir Harris Nicholas. The character of this performance may be gathered, perhaps, from the key-note:—"Nelson was the heroic type of a race apart. The prejudices and invincible courage, prodigious tenacity and limited views, patriotic enthusiasm and docile respect of authority, great devotion and petty rancour—he had all that characterises the British sailor—*hearts of oak*, as they are called: thus he was their idol and that of the nation, which would, perhaps, have been less smitten with a more complete hero, a more elevated genius, with a type more noble and poetic." The narrative is pleasingly written; its criticism belongs to the naval historians.

When a German undertakes to write an historical work, we can generally depend upon the industry he will employ to collect materials, and the fidelity with which he will apply them. His skill is not always equal to his honesty, and we have often a lumbering performance made up of rich stuff. This latter cannot be said of Dr. Heinrich Beitzke's history of the German war of liberty in 1813-14 (q), which has gained the applause of his countrymen for its impartiality and lucid style, and which, we are glad to find, has reached a second edition. Notwithstanding his academical title, the Doctor in former times was a *militaire*, and served in the campaign of 1815. He retired from the service in 1845, and devoted ten years of industry to the present

work. It is not one merely military; he has treated the material of history from a German national point of view, and when his countrymen say of it, as Thucydides said of his history, that it is a *κύριακη ιστορία*, what can one say more?

Another historical work, which may probably interest some of our readers, is an essay on the history of the Jews in Poland, from their first entrance into that country down to the year 1848, by Hermann Sternberg (r). This will form another valuable contribution to the history of the Jews in Europe, and the essay contains the peculiar laws and licences affecting them, issued at different times by the Polish, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian governments.

#### THE WEEK.

The publishing business has been dull enough this week. Very few works of much interest have been issued. *Facile princeps*, among these is Mr. Atkinson's "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor," published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, a truly gorgeous volume, with multitudinous illustrations. The region is almost a *terra incognita*, but is here excellently described by a practised pen. Mr. Atkinson's remarks on the extension of Russian territory to our Indian frontiers, and the grave political considerations suggested by this aspect of affairs, deserve very serious attention from our politicians. We shall review the work at length in due course. Lowe's "Central India during the Rebellion" (Longman) is also a work of high mark.

Two brief memoirs of distinguished men have appeared this week. Mr. Edmund Yates, whose name is unenviably known in connection with that of Mr. Thackeray, has prefaced to a new edition of *Mont Blanc* some account of the late Albert Smith. A new edition of poor R. B. Brough's "Marston Lynch," which appeared originally in the "Train," a very clever but shortlived periodical, is introduced by a biography of Mr. Brough, from the versatile pen of Mr. Sala. Brough's best biography is to be found in the story of "Marston Lynch" itself, a very good one, and essentially autobiographical. Both the notices we have mentioned are scanty and unsatisfactory; and will scarcely serve any purpose beyond lending an impetus to the sale of the works. Poor Brough's life was very chequered and interesting. A sudden revolution in his affairs made him a London celebrity from being a mere provincial *littérateur*. Only slightly acquainted with literature and society, he became all at once a man of clubs and a frequenter of green-rooms. It might have been happier for him, as Mr. Sala appears to think, if he had had greater opportunities for quiet thought, and had been called upon to apply to the sobering work of grammar and lexicon. Brough had most of the faults and virtues generally assigned to the literary character—frank, generous, impulsive, improvident. But he was a man of very rare ability, and, had his life been spared, would have achieved something better than a mere ephemeral reputation. We are glad to hear that, though the concert at St. James's Hall was rather a failure, the performance at Drury Lane Theatre is likely to produce a tangible result to the benefit of his widow and children. Other steps in aid of this object are also in progress, indicating very clearly the warm regard in which Mr. Brough was held by his professional brethren, to which every one must wish every success. Both Mr. Yates and Mr. Sala have marred their biographies, which could ill bear such blemishes, by ill-judged and unfair attacks upon "Saturday Review," and Mr. Sala, beyond this, by an absurd mimicry of Thackeray, which is now growing habitual to him.

"Goethe's Correspondence with a Child" is a curious book; doubly curious if the letters are genuine, which they certainly are not. Among the lighter literature of the week there is a pamphlet respecting Mr. Maurice's impugned orthodoxy, *apropos* to his recent appointment. Theological literature is represented by a small work by Mr. Oxenden on "Old Testament Portraits," and Nicolaides' "Evangelical and Exegetical Commentary."

Two classes of works at this season muster very numerously—guide-books and school-books. Bradshaw has issued something like half-a-dozen of the former this week, and has become involved in legal war with the great house in Albemarle Street.

A rather large number of second editions has been issued, among which are the beautiful "Ecclesiastical Biographies of Mr. Kingsley's Predecessor at Cambridge," Sir James Stephen (Longman). Dr. Donaldson's strange and not over-decent work "Jasher," Latin, and printed in Germany, has at last attained a second edition of very limited issue. "High Church," which will be found reviewed elsewhere in our columns, is about the only novel issued this week (Hurst and Blackett), though notwithstanding the lateness of the season, we observe that several others will shortly make their appearance.

Mr. Ballantyne's appointment to the librarianship at the India House is in every respect creditable to that accomplished Orientalist, and to those to whom he owes the appointment. This may probably aid Mr. Ballantyne a step in his candidature for the great prize of the richest professorship in Oxford, which is now exciting so much attention among University men. We are afraid, however, that Mr. Ballantyne will find that he entered the field rather late to be able to offer much serious opposition to the other candidates, Professor Max Müller and Mr. Monier Williams.

Some efforts are now being made on behalf of the poor Cambridgeshire bard, James Reynolds Withers, of Fordham. We heartily wish them success. Mr. Withers has genuine wit and worth, real poetic genius, and beauty of expression. The rural poet was brought up in the fens, and, in the native business parlance, would be called a bog-trotter. Surely those who are able and willing to assist real and unbefriended merit will do something to assist him to a more congenial path in life.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The fourth Congress of the International Statistical Society has just been brought to a most successful termination. It is a deeply significant fact, and one that must be a subject of most sincere congratulation to philanthropists, that so many distinguished individuals—the representatives of the science and learning of almost every country in Europe—should have met together in the true cosmopolitan spirit of scientific research, each to contribute his share towards an undertaking that has for its end the spread of education, the prolongation of life, the alleviation of human suffering, and the general development of social progress. It has, we are aware, been urged as an objection to inquiries of this nature that a science of society is impracticable, or, at least, owing to the variable character of its subject matter, but little reliance can be placed in its deductions. Such reasoners do not bear in mind that the facts of human society are as much the result of fixed uniform laws, even though they have only attained to a state of partial recognition—and are consequently as fitted to be the objects of science as any class of physical phenomena:—and, moreover, that in all social inquiries, an approximate generalisation is for all practical purposes equivalent to an exact one. This is fully substantiated by the report of the late Congress, which instances many cases where the statistics of previous years have led to a scientific inquiry into, and a consequent amelioration of, the condition of the masses. For example, the sanitary improvements that have been effected in the cottages of agricultural labourers have reduced the yearly average of deaths from twenty-five or twenty-four to fourteen per one thousand. Again, the report on the vital statistics of the army—which at the present day will be of the deepest interest to the majority of readers—shows a decrease of upwards of thirty per cent in the average of deaths; and the decision of the committees, that in future the statistics of the subject shall include returns showing the influences of season and climate on the men, will doubtless have the effect of materially diminishing the present rate of mortality. Not the least important contribution to the labours of the association is the letter from Miss Nightingale to the Earl of Shaftesbury, read on the last day of the Congress, in which, in addition to many valuable suggestions as to the means of alleviating the

(o) Barthés and Co.

(p) *Histoire de Nelson, d'après les dépêches officielles*. Par E. Forges. (Paris: Barthés and Co.)

(q) *Geschichte der deutschen Freiheitskriege in den Jahren 1813 und 1814*. Von Dr. H. Beitzke. (Berlin, 1860. Nutt.)

(r) *Versuch einer Geschichte der Juden in Polen*, &c. Von H. Sternberg. (Nutt.)

moral and physical evils existing in our industrial and colonial schools, she calls the attention of the association to the great scientific results derivable from the proper employment of the valuable amount of sanitary statistics in the possession of most European Governments. We feel assured that suggestions of this kind will be duly weighed at the approaching convention of the Association for the Advancement of Social Science; in fact, the results of the late Congress are chiefly to be valued for the collection and systematic arrangement of the data on which a science of society can alone be based.

## THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this association will be held this year at Cambridge, during the last week of next month, under the presidency of Lord Cremorne. To judge from the list of the committee, which includes the names of many distinguished members of the University, there seems every probability of a successful gathering.

## THE DRAMA.

## PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Harris has at length hit upon an expedient to fill his theatre, which is decidedly novel in its character. The engagement of the Zouave Company, whose versatile talent did so much to alleviate the hardships of the besieging army in the Crimea, by affording it amusement during the dreary period of the winter blockade of Sebastopol, could not fail to be popular. He has, therefore, with the sanction of the Emperor, effected one with them, and now brings before the public nightly the dramatic representatives of the renowned warriors of the Alma, and, later still, of Magenta and Solferino. The idea which he has so energetically carried out promises to be attended with great success. The audiences who fill the house are enthusiastic in their applause—an evident expression of real delight. When we take into consideration the varied classes of society from which the Zouave regiments are recruited, it is not surprising that some good actors should be found amongst them, but certain it is that the Zouaves who appeared last night are *artistes* of no mean talent. They performed in two one-act pieces, one a broad farce, where the action takes place in two rooms communicating—the one a military prison, where the hero is confined, and the other an apartment in a "pension," where a young Russian lady is confined, in punishment for some violation of scholastic discipline, and the other a well-known vaudeville, called "La Corde Sensible." In both of these the parts are all undertaken by Zouaves. M. Frederick is an eccentric comedian, of no small talent; and M. Sebastian, who was, we believe, the original promoter of the Zouave Theatre, a good and quaint low comedy actor.

The "fête" of the company, however, lies in their admirable adaptation of female parts, which are given with a delicacy and finish at once amusing and artistic. MM. Glatignoy and Lucien are good actors of female characters, without the least vulgarity. Their dress and make-up are perfect; so much so that few spectators could detect the assumption. The entertainment is rendered not less amusing by its termination. Just as "La Corde Sensible" is brought to a close the sound of canonading is heard, and the scene is changed to a battery. The two *ladies* of the vaudeville snatch up their muskets, rush on the walls, and, with the aid of British Grenadiers and sailors, bring whatever military movement may be supposed to have been going on to a successful termination. The whole entertainment is a very curious one, and well worthy of the attention of the public.

## ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday evening Alexandre Dumas's four-act comedy of "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr" was played for the first time under the present management, Madlle. Fix sustaining the part of Louise Maclair. The piece is well known to those of our countrymen who have made themselves acquainted with the stock pieces of the Comédie Française, at Paris, and by the various English versions given on our own stage, doubtless, to many who have not had an opportunity of seeing it performed in the original language in which it was written. The heroes of the piece, Le Vicomte de Saint Herem and Hercule

Dubouloy, perfect types of the "beaux cavaliers" of the period, having established themselves in the good graces of two young ladies, Charlotte de Merian and Louise Maclair, residing at Madame de Maintenon's seminary at St. Cyr, venture so far in their love-making as to enter clandestinely within its almost, as regards the male sex, sacred precincts. While there an alarm is raised; they endeavour to escape by a window, but are surprised by agents of Madame de Maintenon, and by them are conveyed to the Bastille, whence they are liberated only on the condition that they respectively marry the ladies of their love. Pleasant as love-making may be, marrying becomes not the less serious; in the case of the two gentlemen it was positively unpalatable; they, however, finding no other method of effecting their release, marry the two ladies. Thus freed from the horrors of the Bastille, they mutually instal their new-found wives in their establishments, and take their departure for Spain, where they attach themselves to the Court of King Philip (the French Duc d'Anjou). There their partners follow them, and are admitted to Court ball *incognito*. This beauty attracts the notice of royalty, and also of the two runaway husbands, who take advantage of the King's absence to declare their admiration to the unknown, and to request further opportunity of conversing with them. At their earnest request the ladies remove their masks, when, to the astonishment of each, it is found that he has been paying homage to the other's wife; this brings on the crisis, which ends in the original quarrel being made up, and the several parties returning to Paris contented with the chance that made them in the first instance husbands and wives. The dramatic force of the piece lies in the opposite character of the two heroines and the two heroes, whose parts compose almost the entire dialogue. Charlotte de Merian, played by Madame Thomasse, is all fervour and sincerity; in fact, a true womanly type of what the sex is when viewed in its softer moments. The representation of the young girl's grief on finding that her husband had determined on abandoning her—the pride visible in her nature when he throws out suspicions that the discovery of St. Cyr had been made at her instance, were admirably given by Madame Thomasse; but her finest piece of acting was where she finds that Saint Herem had jeopardised his life by quarrelling with the King after the declaration that she was his wife. Her pathos was here particularly striking, and only required stronger vocal expression to give it greater effect. Madlle. Delphine Fix, as Louise Maclair, was, as she always is in whatever part she undertakes, brilliant. By the side of so melancholic a temperament as Charlotte's the vivacity of her acting was particularly striking, and gave a genuine interpretation to a character in which the author intended to embody the light-hearted gaiety and frivolity of disposition so common to the ladies of the Court of Louis XIV. and his successor. The St. Herem of M. Gravien will admit of improvement. It was well studied; perhaps too much so; it lacks "abandon." He, however, contrasted well with M. Briet, the Hercule Dubouloy of the evening, who was admirable; and, by his judicious handling of the comic element of the drama, did much to insure its favourable reception by one of the fullest houses of the season.

## BROUGH BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

On Tuesday evening the doors of the "Old Drury" once more swung back on their rusted hinges to admit the admirers and friends of the late Robert Brough, so well known to the reading and dramatic portion of the public by his numerous contributions to the stage and hebdomadal literature of the times. The performance was given on behalf of his widow and family, and comprised a selection of pieces from his own works, and of those which have found most favour with the frequenters of the leading theatres.

The entertainment commenced with the representation, by the Princess's company, of Messrs. A. Harris and T. J. Williams's *comediatta*, "Cruel to be Kind." Mr. Leicester Buckingham then recited R. Brough's poem of "Godiva" with evident satisfaction to his audience. The Strand company followed, in Mr. C. Selby's "Last of the Pigtails." Then came Louise Leclercq, who danced a *pas seul* in her usual graceful and agile manner. Mr. George

Augustus Sala followed with an "occasional address," written by himself, which was warmly received. The Adelphi company next contributed their share towards the evening's entertainment, by enacting the celebrated "Milkmaid scene," from the "Willow Cope." Never has it been acted with more spirit, and never, we safely say, better appreciated. The Haymarket company afterwards appeared in Mr. J. M. Morton's laughable farce of "Fitzsmythe, of Fitzsmythe the Hall;" and the performance concluded with the Brothers Brough's burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle," the cast of which embraced the names of Mr. George Cruickshank, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Mr. Francis Talfourd, Mr. W. H. Angell, and a host of members of the Savage Club as supernumeraries. The female department was ably sustained by Mrs. Woolgar-Mellon, Miss Kate Terry, and Miss Fanny Stirling, who, on this occasion, made her first appearance in public in the part of Miranda. On an occasion like this we can hardly pronounce a decided opinion of this young lady's talents. She, however, possesses the qualifications of person, figure, and voice, to fit her for the stage. It is needless to say that she was well received, and will, we trust, gain encouragement from the applause which greeted her on the termination of her "first night."

## SCIENCE.

## INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

## FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY.

In the Judicial section Lord Brougham again took the chair. A paper by Mr. J. H. Williams, "On the Statistics of the Subdivisions, Transfers, and Burthens of Real Property," was considered, which gave rise to much discussion, and the assent to several important resolutions respecting the establishment of a general land register in every state, based upon a general survey and maps constructed under the authority of Government.

In the Sanitary Section—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair—the papers announced were "On the Statistics of Nursing" by Mr. Baines; "On the uniform System of Reports on Lunatic Asylums," by Dr. James; and "On the Miscellaneous Observation and Recording of Epidemics all over the World," by Dr. Milroy.

In the Industrial Section, Mr. Caird, M.P., took the chair; and Captain Douglas Galton read a paper on Railway Statistics. This paper comprised a notice of the railways on the Continent and in America, as well as in this country, and gave an account of the cost of construction, the traffic, the working expenses, the accidents, and various other interesting particulars connected with the railway system of different countries. The net profits of the railways in France were 5 per cent.; of Prussia, where the average cost of construction was £10,000 per mile, the profits were 7 per cent.; in the United States, with a construction of only £8,000 per mile, the dividends averaged 6½ per cent. In England the average cost of construction was £39,000 per mile. This was much greater than the cost in other countries, partly owing to the expenses of legislation, to the greater charges of engineers, and to the purchase of valuable property, especially near large towns. The repairs of the English lines, however, cost much less than the repairs of the railways in America, where they were made so cheaply, the former costing only 3d. per mile, while the repairs of the latter amounted to 13d. The traffic on the English lines has increased in greater proportion than the length of railways constructed; thus, comparing the years 1849 and 1858, whilst the length of railways had increased 62 per cent., the traffic had increased 102 per cent.; the greater increase being in the goods traffic. Captain Galton gave numerous details, showing the proportion of the different classes of passengers at different periods, from which it appeared that the third-class passengers have greatly increased in proportion to the first-class passengers, notwithstanding the discouragement given by the small number of third-class trains that are run. In 1858 the goods traffic on the railways amounted to 13 millions sterling, and for conducting the traffic in that year there were employed 5,500 locomotive engines, 13,000 passenger carriages, and 15,000 goods wagons. The working expenses amounted to about 49 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The average cost of coke per mile in England is about 2½d., and in Ireland 4d.; but in the latter country a ton of coke is made to work over 80 miles; in England it works over only 64 miles; and in Scotland a ton of coke is consumed every 54 miles. With regard to the important point of the safety of railway travelling, the average of 10 years in Great Britain shows that one person was killed out of 6,680,000 passengers; in Belgium, only one out of 8,860,000; whilst in France the number killed was in the proportion of one out of 1,780,000. This greater ratio of killed on the French railways was partly accounted for by a very serious accident in which numerous lives were lost; in one year there was not a single passenger reported to be killed. The returns from the United States generally are very imperfect; but those obtained from the State of New York show the large proportion of killed and injured of one out of 108,000. The safety of travelling in France by railways, as compared with travelling by diligence, was stated to be as ten to one in favour of railway travelling. Captain Galton, after noticing the causes of railway accidents, distinguishing those which might have been prevented by greater care on the part of the companies and their servants, said that such want of care was not to be prevented by legislation; its best remedy was publicity. The causes of railway accidents are not published officially in any other country but England; therefore no correct comparison can be instituted as to the relative safety of the different systems of management.

In the Section on Commercial Statistics a further discussion took place on the report of the sub-committee on banks.

In the Fifth Section, a paper was read by Dr. Sutherland "On the Sanitary Statistics of the Army" and a paper on the Statistics of the Navy by Sir R. M. Bromley was discussed.

In the Sixth Section, the consideration of Mr. Browne's resolutions with respect to the adoption of the metrical system in the division of money, gave rise to much discussion.

Lord Monteagle spoke in favour of a decimal system of coinage, and against the metrical standard. He said that the present division of moneys in this country is preposterous, and involves numerous complications and difficulties. He alluded to the objections that had been raised against the decimal system on the ground that it was not practical, but he maintained that all such objections had no valid foundation. It was said on behalf of the present system that it was natural, because by proceeding on the principal of division the thing divided was first cut into halves, then into quarters, and so on; but there were many things called natural that were not wise, and if the standard of nature was to be followed, she dictated, by the number of fingers on the two hands, that 10 should be the standard adopted. The name of "mille" for the thousandth part of a pound had been objected to, and the word had indeed a disagreeable meaning sometimes applied to it; but the word was nothing so long as they got the thing, and he thought it probable, however much the divisions of the pound might be altered, the old names of farthings and pennies would be retained.

Sir John Bowring and M. Visschers moved amendments to Mr. Browne's resolutions; and, in order to secure unanimity in the section, the resolutions were amended so as to omit the metrical standard and to affirm simply the propriety of adopting the decimal system. The following were the resolutions as ultimately agreed to:—1. The simplicity, convenience, and efficiency of the decimal system of money and accounts recommend it for general adoption. 2. The section recommend the adoption, as far as possible, of a common degree of fineness in gold and silver coins. 3. The section also recommend that the government delegates from all countries in which a decimal system of coinage has been adopted, be requested to collect all facts showing whether any, or what, inconveniences have resulted from such changes; and how such inconveniences, if found to have existed, have been met and remedied. 4. That an international committee be nominated by the congress, to whom the results of these inquiries may be submitted, for the purpose of preparing a report for the next Congress on the actual systems in use,

and the best means of overcoming the obstacles that may exist in any country to the establishment of the proposed changes."

The general meeting was again held in the large hall of King's College—Lord Brougham presiding.

Dr. Balfour presented a report from the Fifth Section on Military and Naval Statistics. He then read the propositions which had been agreed to in the section for collecting information relating to military vital statistics, and to statistics relating to horses.

M. Boudin read the same resolutions in French, and made some observations on the great mortality among the horses of the French army from glanders; more than 100 per cent. of the deaths being occasioned by that disease, which not only affected the horses, but injured the health of the men who attended them.

Sir Roderick Murchison presented the report from the Industrial Section. It stated, in the first place, that the propositions of Dr. Farr, contained in the programme, had been adopted. They were as follows:—"That it is desirable in every State to determine the quantities of the principal kinds of produce annually. In the case of agriculture, the breadth of land under each crop is to be ascertained from the cultivators, and to be verified, where that is practicable, by maps. The quantity and value of the produce are to be estimated. The same principles, modified so as to meet varying circumstances, are applicable in every department of industrial inquiry." The report next noticed Mr. Hunt's paper on the mineral products of the country. With reference to Mr. Hunt's estimates of the duration of coal, Sir Roderick observed that the elements necessary for arriving at a correct conclusion on that subject have not yet been obtained, and it was most desirable that means should be taken to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the coal-fields of Great Britain. (The resolutions proposed by Mr. Hunt were to the effect that it is desirable that the Governments of metal-producing countries be requested to publish their returns in a uniform manner and method, and that the inquiry should comprise the condition and health of the miners.) Sir Roderick then noticed the communication made to his section on the second day by Mr. Redgrave, on the textile manufactures of England, which will be printed; and he further stated that the preceding day had been devoted to a paper by Mr. Caird, on agricultural statistics and to a paper by Mr. Donelly, the Registrar-General of Ireland, on the mode of collecting agricultural statistics in that country. Three propositions of Mr. Donelly on that subject had been agreed to. The report also included a notice of the proceedings of the section in the morning, and stated that after Captain Galton's paper on railways had been discussed, resolutions were passed, recommending the collection of uniform statistical details of the working of railways and the traffic in all countries, the engineering features, the cost of construction and of working, the cost of fuel and other matters, so as to form a complete return on all the points referred to by Captain Galton in relation to the English railways.

Dr. Guy reported from the Sixth Section the result of the discussion on his paper on statistical methods and signs, the section having agreed that the consideration of signs and symbols is a matter of the utmost importance in statistics. Dr. Guy also repeated in French the same report.

M. Hendricks reported the results of the discussion on the methods of taking the census, which was considered in the Fifth Section. Twelve resolutions were passed regulating the manner in which the census should be taken.

Dr. Farr brought before the notice of the congress that the section had rejected, by the casting vote of the chairman, a resolution that the proportion of persons sick when the census was taken should be recorded; and he now moved that the resolution should be reinstated.

After a short discussion, the motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Napier reported from the Judicial Section the resolutions they had passed with respect to the registration of land, as given above.

Each of the reports of the sections were read,

and were almost all unanimously agreed to, and the general meeting was adjourned till twelve on the following day.

#### SIXTH DAY.

The adjourned meeting took place in the hall of King's College. Lord Brougham again occupied the chair. Mr. Hodge read the report on army statistics. M. Legoyt read the French report on the same subject.

Dr. Farr announced the *déjeuner* at the Crystal Palace on the following Monday. Dr. James Heywood reported on weights, measures, and coins. Mr. Valpy read the report bearing reference to international abstracts.

M. Quetelet made some remarks on this subject. M. Almeida of Portugal gave a short account of the statistics of that country.

Dr. Macmillan read the report of Section 2, on Sanitary Statistics, with reference to the lighting and ventilation of dwelling-houses and workshops.

Dr. Berg from Sweden read the French report from the same section.

The Earl of Shaftesbury read a further report recommending inquiry as to the health of seamen employed in the mercantile marine. His Lordship also read a letter from Miss Nightingale, containing some valuable suggestions for making use of the large amount of sanitary statistics which she believed must be in the possession of every European Government, but which was at present lying unused in public offices. The following is a copy of the letter:—

"30, Old Burlington Street, July 20, 1860.

"My Lord,—Pardon me for suggesting to you that there must be a large amount of statistical information bearing on the prevention of disease in possession of the Governments of different countries, and that it would be of great importance at the next meeting of this congress if each delegate would include in any report to be presented any marked example of the diminution of mortality and disease, together with the saving of cost consequent upon the carrying out of sanitary improvements in towns, in dwellings of the labouring classes, in schools, in hospitals, and armies. As, for example, it is stated to be a fact demonstrated by statistics that in improved dwellings the mortality has fallen in certain cases from 25 and 24 to 14 per 1,000; and that in 'common lodging-houses,' which have been hotbeds of epidemics, such diseases have almost disappeared as heads of statistics through the adoption of sanitary measures.

"As no one has been more instrumental than your Lordship in bringing about these happy results, so no one is better acquainted than yourself with these facts.

"It is also stated that in the British army large bodies of men living under certain improved sanitary conditions have presented a death-rate about one-third only of what the army has suffered in past years. Would not your Lordship consider it as of great importance that the statistics of these and similar cases should be carefully collected and presented for comparison with the statistics of ordinary mortality?

"Again, it is stated that in our colonial schools for aborigines we have, in many instances, exposed the children to the risk of scrofula and consumption while Christianising and civilising them. Might this not be avoided by sanitary arrangements? Again, to take a different case from the experience of schools. It is stated as statistically true of some industrial and 'half-time' schools for orphan and destitute children, that whereas formerly two-thirds of the pupils became sacrifices to vice and crime (as indeed is stated to be still the case in some instances), the failures on account of misconduct among the pupils have been reduced to less than two per cent.

"Might it not be well to consider whether these statistical results do not exemplify what may be done by application of like means?

"I am encouraged to make these suggestions by the following words from the statesman Guizot: 'Valuable reports, full of facts and sound views, drawn up by committees, inspectors, rectors, and prefects, remain unknown to the public. Government ought to charge itself with the knowledge of, and the expansion of all good systems, with the encouragement of all favouring efforts, and with

attempts to improve them according to our present habits and institutions. One channel alone embraces sufficient action and power to secure this salutary influence; that channel is the press."

" If facts already existing, regarding the points I have mentioned above, were carefully abstracted and made accessible to the public through the medium of the Congress, there cannot be a doubt of the great benefits which would accrue to science and humanity. And if (as it is the cost which frightens communities from executing the works necessary to carry on sanitary improvements) it could be shown that the cost of crime, disease, and excess of mortality is actually greater, it would remove one of the most legitimate objections in the minds of Governments and nations against such measures.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful servant,

" FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

" The Earl of Shaftesbury."

The letter was received with applause. His Lordship added that he could not quit his position as president of the section without expressing his deep sense of the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of one and all of the talented gentlemen, both foreign and English, who had taken part in the discussions of the week. He was so gratified by the circumstance, that he felt bound to thank God, in the belief that a new page had been commenced in the history of humanity.

Mr. Legoyt then read a French report from the same section, in which he particularly alluded to the importance of a better supply of water in the houses and public places of large towns. He also proposed that the suggestions contained in Miss Nightingale's letter should be adopted by the congress and impressed upon the notice of foreign Governments.

Mr. Chadwick supported that proposition, which was agreed to.

Lord Brougham then proceeded with the report upon judicial statistics, and alluded to the great interest taken in the subject, both in Parliament and elsewhere. Government could calculate the importance of social changes in no other way than by such statistics. In France these were kept in a better manner than in any other country. The various tribunals which he had the honour of founding, had all been admitted to have worked with advantage, but the working could never have been carried out except by the aid of statistics. The Central Criminal Court was one; prisoners were tried twelve times a year instead of twice. He then alluded to the alterations in the Bankruptcy Court in 1831, and regretted that the Bill of the present session on the same subject had come to so unfortunate an adjournment. His Lordship then read the substance of the recommendations contained in the report as to the collection of accurate returns from every department connected with the administration of the law. He concluded by expressing his sincere thanks for the assistance rendered by Dr. Asher, and the other foreign gentlemen of eminence in the science of jurisprudence; and also by Mr. Pitt Taylor, Mr. Leone Levi, and other English lawyers. He trusted that such of them as were spared to attend another congress, would come with an increased sense of the importance of their labours, and that in particular their coloured friend Dr. Delaney would form one of the assembly.

Dr. Asher read the French report of the same section.

Dr. Vander Maaren read the French report of the 6th Section on weights, measures, coins, &c.

Sir C. Pasley opposed the latter system. Lord Brougham supported it.

Professor Kapoustine, of Russia, read the propositions of the Section in French, which were adopted.

The Rev. G. Owen read the report on banks from the Commercial Section (No 4).

M. Schlagintweit presented a proposition with regard to taking statistics of the present condition and rate of decrease of the wild tribes of the human race.

M. Visschers brought forward a proposition recommending to all statesmen, economists, philanthropists, and others, the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes.

Lord Brougham said he was happy to think such

a proposal was at this day almost superfluous, but he would put it as desired. Carried unanimously.

M. Legoyt then read in French the translation of the propositions on banking of Section 4.

Mr. Hodge objected to the proposition for taking the average rates of interest only four times a year as being unlikely to give the true average, and proposed an amendment.

Mr. Alderman Salomons, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Newmarch, opposed the amendment, on the ground that the subject had been fully discussed in the Section.

Dr. Farr reminded the congress that Mr. Hodge had not been at the Section, but as he was a gentleman who had written some very valuable papers on the subject, it was to be hoped that he would be listened to with attention.

The amendment was then put and carried.

Mr. L. Levi then submitted a proposition for nominating certain subjects for common research in the interval before the next congress—such, for instance, as the statistics of production and consumption in each country.

The proposition was agreed to be carried for consideration at the next congress.

Baron Czernig then rose to say a few words (in French) on behalf of himself and his fellow-delegates, with respect to the reception which had been given to them on their arrival in this country. In the first place, their gratitude was especially due to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for the honour he had done them in opening the congress on Monday with that eloquent address, to which they had all listened with so much pleasure, and subsequently joining in their deliberations. They were also extremely delighted to acknowledge the valuable services of the noble and learned Lord who had presided at one of the sections and at the general meetings of the congress. He and his fellow-delegates would at all times treasure the most lively remembrance of their reception at the congress, and of the liberal hospitality for which England was renowned, and which had been so freely extended to them. With the best wishes for our national prosperity, he would conclude with "Long live the Queen." (Loud cheers.)

M. Wernadski (Russia) also expressed the acknowledgments of himself and the other foreign delegates.

Mr. M'Arthur (from New South Wales) referred to the warm feelings of admiration with which he was confident the part taken by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in that Congress would be regarded in every part of her Majesty's dominions.

The Hon. W. Cowper said it would be unnecessary, in reply, to refer to the kindness of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose elegant address was still lingering upon their ears, but on the part of the Government, and all her Majesty's subjects, he could only say they felt proud of the presence of so many scientific and distinguished foreigners, especially M. Quetelet, who might be called the father of the congress. He could not sit down without adding his tribute of thanks to the eminent and venerable Lord, whose life had been happily spared so long to continue his labours in the cause of human freedom and advancement. Their thanks were also due to the other noblemen and gentlemen who had presided over the different sections, and to Dr. Guy, and the authorities of King's College.

M. Quetelet, in a forcible address, proposed the thanks of the congress to the organising committee.

The Chevalier de Moreira (the Brazilian minister) seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Lord Ebrington and Dr. Farr acknowledged the vote, and the latter gentleman proposed a vote of thanks to the foreign secretaries, to which M. Legoyt and M. de Brana replied.

Mr. Cowper then addressed the congress in French, and intimated that it had almost unanimously agreed that the next meeting of the congress should be held at Berlin. (Cheers.)

M. Engel replied in French, and said that he did not doubt that the King and the Government of Prussia would share the pleasure which he and his fellow-countrymen felt in their chief city being selected for the next assembly of the congress.

Mr. Schubert briefly spoke to the same effect.

After a few words from Baron Czernig,

Lord Brougham said: I have now to pronounce the fourth session of the congress closed, and I hope we shall many of us meet at the Social Science Congress two months hence. These meetings of respectable persons from foreign countries are of the greatest importance. They confer the greatest benefits by increasing the intercourse between different nations, and thus promote the two great causes of social improvement at home and the blessed cause of peace among men. (Cheers.)

The meeting then broke up. Before separating, the distinguished foreigners gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Lord Brougham.

On Monday last, the *déjeuner* connected with the International Statistical Congress was held at the Crystal Palace. One hundred and fifty attended. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, supported by the Baron Czernig, the Countess Stanhope, P. Freeland, Esq., M.P., Dr. Guy, Leone Levi, Esq., Mr. Newmarch, Dr. Farr, Dr. Asher, Mr. Mitchell, Stuart Donaldson, Esq., Edwin Chadwick, Esq., Dr. Shaw, M. Visschers, Henry Bohn, Esq., Agop Efendi, Mr. Hodge, Dr. Sutherland, Captain Galton, R.E., the Count de Ripalda, J. Heywood, Esq., Professor Kapoustine, Professor Barr, Dr. Engel, Sir C. McCarthy, Sir R. Bromley, the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Valpy, Mr. Hammack, the Count Dubois, M. De la Rive, Sir F. Seymour, Dr. Jervis (Registrar-General, United States), and other distinguished personages. Several toasts were given, including "The Sovereigns and Governments of those countries who had sent delegates to the Congress"—responded to by Baron Czernig (from Austria), in French, and Comte Dubois, and M. Visschers. The "Foreign Delegates," replied to by M. Wernadski (Russia) and Dr. Engel (Prussia); the Colonial Delegates, &c.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Last week the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain paid a visit to Gloucester, the inaugural meeting having been held on Tuesday, when the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, took the chair. The Institute having received a welcome from the Corporation, from the bishop of the diocese, the Dean and Chapter, and others, a visit was paid to several places of interest in the city.

At the evening meeting papers were read by the Rev. W. C. Lukes, F.S.A., on "The Bell Foundry at Gloucester;" and by Mr. J. J. Powell, on its "Early Commerce and Manufactures," the latter being of considerable local interest.

On Wednesday, when the sections met at the Tolsey, the Rev. J. L. Petit read a paper on the fine old Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, which, he said, although it received important alterations in the fourteenth century, presents little change from the primitive Norman arrangement. It has much in common with the Gloucester Cathedral. At no period during the prevalence of mediæval architecture were the proportions and composition of important churches finer than when the early Norman style flourished in England, and the still earlier Romanesque on the Continent. The central tower of Tewkesbury is perhaps one of the grandest ever designed in the Romanesque period. There is greater variety of form in the towers found on the Continent than in those of England, the octagon being frequently used, and often crowned with a spire of stone. Wooden spires are also common, and one is known to have belonged to the tower of Tewkesbury, till it was blown down by a storm in the sixteenth century. The present pinnacles are not original, having been added in the seventeenth century. Though not in character with the architecture, they do not, on the whole, materially disfigure the building.

"The Parliament of Gloucester" formed the subject of an admirable paper by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The following extract on the question of the Privileges of the Lower House will not be without interest:—"Some most important questions of right were settled in the reign of Edward II, as, for example, at York, all matters affecting the estate of the King, as well as of the realm and people, were ordained to be treated of and established in Parliament by the King and by the assent of the nobility

and commonalty of the realm. In the reign of Edward III. the personal privileges of the peers were recognised; and the Commons had gradually established the power of controlling the national expenditure, assessing tollages—(6th Edward III)—and declining to grant subsidies for the King's necessities without consulting those whom they represented, in full accordance with the law of the kingdom as now established. Without expanding the inquiry into the constitutional advancement that had been reached by the close of this reign, it is sufficient to have stated these few important facts, as they will of themselves demonstrate the increased power of the Commons. The independence, as well as the augmented authority, of this branch of the Legislature were completely asserted in the two last Parliaments that remain to be examined. This is very apparent in the one held at Gloucester in the second year of Richard II. (1378), when we find amongst the petitions (No. 20) one from the Commons requesting the King to inform them in what manner the large sums had been expended during the wars of the late reign; and, though the petition was answered in a manner that showed a disapproval of such kind of inquiry—answering, but at the same time protesting against, the demand—yet the fact itself is very significant, and proves how completely the relative power of the highest and the lowest estates of the realm had become altered. There was, moreover, a difference of opinion betwixt the Lords and the Commons as to the way in which the accustomed wages of members of Parliament ought to be levied, the peers answering very firmly that they would not depart from their ancient liberty and franchise. (Rep. Dig. Peer, v. i., p. 336.) On this occasion the Commons met in the Chapter House, in the Great Cloister in the Abbey, at eight in the morning. The dispute which had thus commenced regarding the privileges and jurisdiction claimed by each House, was still further extended in the last Parliament that sat at Gloucester. When it met here in the 9th of Henry IV., 1407, the Commons besought the King to assign certain lords, whom they named, to commune with them on the business of the meeting—a request that had been made and granted on former occasions; but in addition to this the lords now evinced the desire of obtaining peculiar privileges, more particularly striving to control all the pecuniary grants to the Crown. The Lords being assembled in the royal presence, were desired to state what aid they deemed necessary for the public service, and having replied that it would require a tenth and a half from the cities, and a fifteenth and a half from other laymen, besides a subsidy of wool and other duties for two years, the King then sent this message to the Commons. The Commons, however, did not feel disposed on their part so readily to entertain the Lords' proposition. For the King having commanded them to send to himself and the Lords a certain number from their body, to hear and report what he should ordain, and the Commons having received the communication, they were greatly disturbed, and unanimously declared the proceedings were to the great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. Thus distinctly claiming, as the representatives of the people, that all grants for aid must originate with their branch of the Legislature, and not with the Upper House. Whether this assumption of power was consistent with previous forms, whether it agreed with that clause in Magna Charta, that decreed that no scutage or aid should be given, excepting by the Common Council of the kingdom, (the clause was omitted in the two subsequent confirmations. Parl. Hist. v. ii., p. 110. Stephen, v. i., p. 136.), whether it was a departure from the provisions established at the Parliament of Oxford 1258, will now be matter of little consequence, as the authority of the Commons, either in making or in sanctioning pecuniary grants, was by this transaction henceforward fully established. This collision between the Lords and the Commons also gave rise to the ordinance, that in all future Parliaments the Lords should have full freedom of debate amongst themselves; in an equal way also, that the Commons should discuss all matters relating to the realm, without disclosing them to the King before they had arrived at a mutual decision, and that that decision should only be made

known to the King through the voice of the Speaker."

On Wednesday evening, Mr. T. Gambier Parry, most courteously invited the members of the Archaeological Institute to a *conversazione* at Highgate Court. About 250 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the invitation.

On Thursday the members paid a visit of inspection to Cirencester and Fairford. On arriving at Cirencester, the party were received by the Rev. Canon Powell, Professor Buckman, the Rev. Principal Constable, and others, by whom they were escorted to the Market-place. The Rev. Canon Powell delivered an address on the architecture, &c. of the fine old Parish Church. Subsequently, papers were read on the "Domestic Architecture of Gloucestershire," by Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A.; "On the English Conquest of the Severn Valley in the sixth century," by Dr. Guest; and on "Covendale's Bible in Gloucester Cathedral Library," by the Rev. Lee Warner.

On Friday interesting papers were read, being "Some Historical Associations Connected with the County of Gloucester," by the Rev. John Earle, M.A., late Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford; and one by Mr. Westmacott, A.R.A., Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, on "Medieval Sculpture and Architecture, illustrated by Examples in Gloucester Cathedral." Professor Willis then delivered an address on "The Architectural History of Gloucester Cathedral," which was afterwards visited. The day's proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a *conversazione* given by the Mayor at the Corn Exchange.

#### THE ECLIPSE IN SPAIN.

Mr. E. J. Lowe, the astronomer, writing from Fuente del Mar, near Santander, on the 19th, gives the following interesting account of the results of the late expedition to view the eclipse in the north of Spain. After a few observations on eclipses in general, Mr. Lowe says:—"The period of totality of a solar eclipse can never exceed 7m. 58s. under the equator, and not above 6m. in this island, so that even when we are fortunate enough to witness a total eclipse of the sun, its duration is necessarily very short, and consequently phenomena of a wonderful character are so crowded together, that before there is time to make a proper record daylight has returned, and shut out these singular appearances. Indeed, the sights to be seen during these brief minutes are of so imposing a nature that it is only the steady astronomer who can look and record what he sees, for on no occasion is the motto of the Royal Astronomical Society, 'Quidquid nitid notandum,' more difficult to be obeyed than during a total solar eclipse. Returning to the present eclipse, the line of totality enters North America from the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, in Oregon, passes across North America to Cape Chudleigh, in Labrador, and across the North Atlantic Ocean (the line lying to the South of Greenland), enters Spain about Gijon, Santander, and Bilbao, crosses Reynosa, Arnedo, Calatayud, Daroca, Montalvan, Morella, and Oropesa, enters the Mediterranean, crosses the Island of Ivica, and grazes the south edge of Majorca, passes into Algeria, and ends near the Red Sea. The breadth of the line of totality is great; the southern limit in Spain extends considerably beyond Oviedo and Valencia, while the northern limit extends beyond Tortosa, and nearly reaches Pamplona." After describing the instruments used, the writer proceeds:—"At Fuente del Mar the beginning of the eclipse was well seen. Exactly one minute before totality clouds hid the sun, and the celestial phenomena were lost; but, owing to large spaces of clear sky, the terrestrial phenomena were gradually visible, and our whole attention was riveted upon them. Fortunately, a mile from here the observers at the Himalaya had a fine view of totality, stars became visible, together with the red prominences and corona. The following is a record of the readings of the different instruments, and, as they are taken from above 4,000 observations made by myself and assistants during five hours, they must prove of great value. Commencing with underground temperature, a thermometer placed 6 inches below the surface of the ground ranged between 67.9 deg. and 70.7 deg.—i. e., 2.8 deg.; at this depth the eclipse was not sensibly felt, whereas other thermometers, placed 4 inches, 2 inches, 1 inch,

and half an inch, below the surface, all exhibited a very marked manner the effect of the eclipse. On the grass the temperature fell to 64 deg. at 3h. 5m.; at half-an-inch below the surface to 69 deg. at 3h. 15m.; at 1 inch deep to 69.5 deg. at 3h. 25m.; at 2 inches to 71 deg. at 3h. 55m.; and at 4 inches to 70.7 deg. at 4h. 30m. p.m. The temperature on grass was 77.5 deg. at noon, rising to 91.7 at 1h. 50m., and then falling till 3h. 5m., and again rising to 85 deg. at 4h. 10m., giving a range of 27.7 deg. At half an inch below the surface of the ground the temperature rose till 1h. 55m. p.m., when it was 78.5 deg., and then gradually fell to 69 deg. at 3h. 15m., rising again to 74.7 deg. at 4h. 30m. p.m., the range being 9.5 deg. At 1 inch below the surface the temperature rose till 1h. 55m. to 76.2 deg., fell till 3h. 25m. to 69.5 deg., and rose till 4h. 50m. to 74.7 deg., the range being 6.7 deg.; at 2 inches below the surface the temperature rose till 2h. 5m.—viz., to 74.4 deg., then fell till 3h. 55m. to 71.0 deg.; and afterwards rose till 4h. 55m. to 73.7 deg., the range being 3.4 deg.; and at 4 inches below the surface the temperature rose till 2h. 50m. to 73 deg., then fell till 4h. 30m. to 70.7 deg., and again rose till 6 p.m. to 73.2 deg., the range being 2.5 deg. The greatest cold on the ground occurred between 3h. and 3h. 5m. p.m.; ditto, half inch below surface, 3h. 10m. and 3h. 15m. p.m.; ditto, 1 inch, 3h. 20m. and 3h. 25. p.m.; ditto, 2 inches 3h. 50m. and 3h. 55m. p.m.; ditto, 4 inches, 4h. 25m. and 4h. 30m. p.m. The wind was N.W. and N.N.W. till 4h. 20m., then W.S.W., becoming S.W. at 4h. 25m., and S. at 4h. 45m. The wind was brisk at the commencement of the eclipse, quite a calm during totality, and a gentle breeze afterwards. The distant prospect was very clear, except during totality, when the mountains disappeared and only near objects were visible. The clouds, which were chiefly cumuli, diminished in amount till 1h. 50m., when only four-tenths of the sky was overcast, then increased till 2h. 35m., with much cloud till 3h. 55m., then again diminished to six-tenths at the termination of the eclipse, the range being 5.5 tenths of the whole sky. Towards totality some of the cumuli became scud, which lasted from 2h. 5m. till 3h. 10m., giving the strongest impression that the change was due to the eclipse. The morning was fine, and from 12h. 45m. p.m. sunshine; at 1h. 25m. much open sky about the zenith; at 2h. 15m. a blackness about W. horizon, and slightly so in N. and S.; at 2h. 30m. the hills dark, and the blue sky in N. and E., very pale in colour; 2h. 35m., hills dark, with a blue haze among the more distant mountains; 2h. 40m., horizon due W. pink; 2h. 45m., clear sky N. pink; 2h. 52m., splendid pink on W. horizon, warm purple on summits of mountains in S., clear sky; in N. deep lilac; and in E. very pale blue; 2h. 57m., rapid change, the clear sky in N. deep marine blue with a red tint. Before totality commenced the colours in the sky and on the hills were magnificent beyond all description: the clear sky in N. assumed a deep indigo colour, while in W. the horizon was pitch-black (like night). In the E. the clear sky was very pale blue, with orange and red like sunrise, and the hills in S. were very red; on the shadow sweeping across, the deep blue in N. changed like magic to pale sunrise tints of orange and red, while the sunrise appearance in E. had changed to indigo. The colours increased in brilliancy near the horizon, overhead the sky was leaden. Some white houses at a little distance were brought nearer, and assumed a warm yellow tint; the darkness was great; thermometers could not be read. The countenances of men were of a livid pink. The Spaniards lay down, and their children screamed with fear; fowls hastened to roost, ducks clustered together, pigeons dashed against the sides of the houses, flowers closed (*Hibiscus Africanus* as early as 2h. 5m.); at 2h. 52m. cocks began to crow (ceasing at 2h. 57m. and recommencing at 3h. 5m.). As darkness came on, many butterflies which were seen about flew as if drunk, and at last disappeared; the air became very humid, so much so that the grass felt to one of the observers as if recently rained upon. So many facts have been noticed and recorded, that it is impossible to do more than give a brief statement of the leading features. At 5h. 55m. a mock sun was formed 22 deg. below the true sun, having the ordinary circular form. From the summit of Pena

Castilla, overlooking the Bay of Biscay, Mr. Heath noticed the magnificence of the colouring of the sky reflected in the sea, while the water near us was of a deep leaden hue, owing to clouds overhead." Mr. Lowe concludes with a graceful acknowledgment of the generous hospitality of Mr. Sewell, the managing representative of Mr. Mould at Santander, of the courtesy of the British Vice-Consul, and the inhabitants at large, and of the Railway Company, who placed at the disposal of the party free passes to travel where they liked, with this liberal endorsement, "Durante su permanencia en España," "a valuable hint," as the writer justly observes, "to the managers of our own companies." Mr. Charles Packe also furnishes an account of the eclipse as seen from the summit of Moncayo, near Tarragona. "At 1h. 42m., local time, the eclipse commenced, and it was curious to observe how rapidly the sun's rays lost their power, though the light did not at first sensibly diminish. At 1h. 47m. the thermometer (black bulb), marked 43 (centigrade), and from this it gradually went down to 10 at 2h. 57m., the centre of the eclipse. The sun was uncovered during the whole time, with the exception of a minute or so five minutes before the totality. At about 2h. 56m. the last limb of the sun disappeared, but though the total eclipse was computed to last here for 3 minutes and 30 seconds, the time seemed too short to notice all the wonderful effects, and my attention was chiefly directed to the disc of the sun, which presented a magnificent spectacle. The instant the sun was shut out, a most beautiful bright white corona appeared round the moon's circumference, which presented an orb of jet black, and almost immediately rose-coloured excrescences seemed to shoot out like small pyramids of fire from the rim of the sun. These were not constant, but seemed to keep changing; but this, probably, was the effect of the moon's disc passing over them. Two on the sun's vertex were visible all the time, but one on the eastern limb soon disappeared, and was succeeded by one on the north-west limb of the sun, the most conspicuous of them all. The colour of the sky was a very deep blue, but not black, as it was clearly relieved against the moon's disc; and at least three or four stars were visible to the naked eye—Jupiter and Venus, the two nearest to the sun, shining almost as brightly as on a summer night. Our position was very near the central line, and we could distinctly mark this heavy black pall as it passed over us from the north-west to the south-east; but its course was very rapid, and it seemed to sweep past us like the legendary chase of the wild huntsman. For three minutes it certainly was very dark,—much too dark to read, though I could just distinguish the figures on my watch; but the moment the least limb of the sun reappeared it was astonishing how instantly the light returned, and I can now well understand how comparatively small is the diminution of light during a partial eclipse, even when the sun is almost completely hidden. It was altogether a most wonderful sight, and well worth the labour of the ascent, and even the very rough quarters I have been obliged to put with during the last week." With regard to the reception with which he met, Mr. Packe says:—"And here let me say that since I have entered Spain nothing can exceed the civility I have met with from persons of all classes, and I am sure the promise of the Government to afford passage to strangers wishing to observe the eclipse has been amply carried out."

SOCIETE ROYALE DES ANTIQUAIRES DU NORD.—From the last published list of the regal, noble, and eminent persons who form the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, it appears that the British members (Membres Fondateurs) of the society now are:—H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Earl Amherst, Mr. B. Botfield, Sir John Bowring, Mr. John Brown, F.R.G.S., the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Lord Dufferin, Lord Elphinstone, the Earl of Fife, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Dr. John Lee, Sir M. Montefiore, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Louis H. Petit, Sir Thomas Phillipps, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir John E. Swinburne, and Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. Subsequently, and at the last annual meeting of the society, under the presidency of his Majesty Frederic VII., King of Denmark, Mr. Wm. Sidney Gibson of Tynemouth, barrister-at-law, Hon. M.A., and Fellow of the Antiquarian and other

Societies of London, is announced to have been elected a Fellow of this distinguished association, the value of whose labours and publications, in the illustration of the ancient history, the language, and the antiquities generally of the north of Europe, can hardly be estimated too highly.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, July 26.

EMPTY as Paris is, there seem to be people enough left in it to keep a certain degree of vivacity afloat in the political atmosphere. I never, for the last five years, and since the Crimean war, have heard so much politics talked. In general, dislike of England and the English seems to form the basis of all the "talk," and certainly if Lord Palmerston has been the idol of the Imperialists for several months (one might even say, since he came into office last), he may flatter himself that he has now risen to the same height of disfavour he occupied here at the period of the Spanish marriages. The mere name of the veteran Lothario, the one word "Palmerston," has always been suggestive to the French mind of something frightfully mischievous—of something with which it was almost impossible to cope. The mass of the nation do not even enter into a proper appreciation of the fact, that up to two months ago Lord Palmerston was thought by the Bonapartists to be their best friend; the mass of the nation judge from a traditional point of view, and believe Lord Palmerston to be the arch-enemy of France. The consequence of all this is, that at this moment there is a universal outcry against England and against the English Ministry; and the curious thing to observe is, that those very people who, one year back, were clamouring to have the Tory Cabinet out-voted, are now rabid to have the Tory chieftains back in power, and appear to think that with such men as Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli, they should have a tolerably fair chance! Of Lord Derby they say—and seemingly think—little; he does not occupy their minds. There is something about "Dizzy" that far more attracts and lures them towards him. They like to believe in the leadership of a literary man, and for that reason they contemplate with pleasure the possibility of such a Foreign Secretary as Lord Malmesbury returning to office. They fancy Disraeli the real head of the Ministry, and Lord Malmesbury utterly subservient to him in the matter of foreign affairs; and just at the particular juncture which we have now reached, this is a vision which charms and eases their political imagination. "Only get rid of Palmerston," that is now the imploring cry of nine-tenths of the easily duped, easily led, easily excited subjects of his Majesty Napoleon III., and I am bound to say that to the ears of a true Englishman it has a pleasanter sound than that we have been condemned to hear for the last twelvemonth—the sound, namely, of the over and over repeated declarations of Bonapartist hirings and tools, that "the Palmerston Cabinet would only do that which the Emperor should desire them to do."

One of the *amusing* parts of the present situation, as far as we English are concerned, is represented by the sudden resurrection of the caricature-productions of forty-five years ago. The printsellers who (from accident, I presume) have preserved in their granaries and warehouses whatever remained to them of the pictorial inventions of 1815, are now eager to line their shop-windows with what forms the record of the impression made by our fellow-countrymen (and women!) upon the Gallic mind at that time. I am bound to say that the effect is most ludicrous, and I really cannot attempt to defend the "externals" of our grandfathers and mothers. But, then, it is an obvious remark to say that this is unfair. You here, in the midst of ordinarily well-dressed people of the year 1860, suddenly evoke the comical spectres of "My Lords" and "My Ladies" who, in 1815, strutted through life in short-knee'd breeches (with heaven only knows what waistcoats and coats!) or flaunted through it with hats that a whole flower-stall at Covent Garden Market would barely suffice to "trim."

Well, they are indefensible—utterly so. I agree to the largest possible amount of artistic animad-

version; I even go further still—I ask myself how this awkwardly-clothed race could be akin to those heroes who won at Waterloo? But I maintain that half the unpleasantry of the effect comes from the circumstance of the contrast. For each English caricature, if the portrait of a French man or woman of the same date were exposed, depend upon it (allowing fully for the inferiority of the Britannic taste) the disagreeable impression would be immediately modified. I appeal to any of your lady readers whether, when by any chance a portrait (let it be only a figure from a *journal de modes*) of a lady in the first days of Louis Philippe's reign), meets her eyes, whether she is not as shocked by its ungainliness as she can be by any image dating from fifteen years before? The huge high bows of hair on the top of the head are the very type of the ungraceful. Absolutely about the whole form and its outline, there is a stiffness and a prevalence of angular lines which shut out the notion of beauty; and, taken as a whole, there is not, I am convinced, any very glaring difference to be noted between the French of the time of the Restoration and the unfortunate John Bull family so mercilessly chosen for the victims of the caricaturist's skill.

But I must confess that, *opposé* to these said pictorial satires, which are so much the fashion here now, I have been very much interested by minutely noting far more serious satires of another kind produced before the public by the French, and having the French for their object. It so happened that two days back I had been walking about the Faubourg St. Germain, and had had my attention perpetually arrested by the caricatures I allude to, which line chiefly the windows of the famous print-shops along the Quais and in the vicinity of the Quartier Latin. In the evening I went to the Gymnase to see the well-known piece of "Les Faux Bons Hommes," which has been transplanted from its original soil at the Vaudeville to the theatre ruled over by Mme. Rose Chéri, and usually supplied with pieces by M. Alexandre Dumas (*fil's*).

Of the performance of this curious comedy I have little to say. It was, I think, much better "got up" at the Vaudeville than it is at the Gymnase; but that is not what pre-occupies me in it. What pre-occupies me is the fact of "Les Faux Bons Hommes" presenting a picture of daguerrotype-like fidelity of the national character in France at the present day. And here is precisely one of the peculiarities of this play (which is among the modern "classics" of this country), that it does not seek to reproduce the particular "manners" of this identical epoch; it reproduces the most striking phases of the national character—of that which subsists and is not subject to change; of that which underlies both fashions and manners.

"Les Faux Bons Hommes" has no plot whatever; there is no "intrigue" to interest you, no "incident" to carry you away. There is merely a succession of scenes in which the worst features of a decaying race are brought out in the strongest possible lights. You have "dear friends," who live only to do each other evil; "honest" citizens, whose honesty consists in keeping clear of the hand of justice only; parents who sell their children, and children who sycophantically speculate on the "hopes" afforded them by the eventual demise of their parents. You have every variety of meanness, falsehood, cowardice, envy, and sordidness, without even the relief of one violent impulse, that, however wrong, may be passionately natural. And the crowds who, night after night, gathered to applaud, oblige you, the foreigner, to see that this is the real photograph of the abstract Gaul, such as the events of the last half century have made him! He is pre-eminently a "faut bon homme!"

I could not help reverting to the *caricatures* of the morning, and feeling that I could afford to accept the monster bonnets and curious coats of our country people in 1815, while I had such a moral set-off to them as "Les Faux Bons Hommes" in 1860!

A SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS of noted persons living, or recently dead, took place last week in Paris, but the prices obtained were low. Autographs of Chateaubriand and Lacordaire went at 5f. each; one of Gérard de Nerval, 4f.; and others equally low.

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